Bedford Inquirer.

A Weekly Paper, Devoted to Literature, Politics, the Arts, Sciences, Agriculture, &c., &c---Terms: One Dollar and Fifty Cents in Advance.

BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1858. VOL. 31, NO. 47.

SELECT POETRY.

THE DREAM OF HEAVEN.

Lo, the seal of death is breaking,
Those who sleep its sleep are waking,
Eden opens her portals fair!
Hark! the harps of God are ringing,
Hark! the seraph's hymn is singing,
And the living rills are flinging
Music in the immortal air!

There, no more at eve declining,
Suns without a cloud are shining,
O'er the land of light and love;
Heaven's own harvest woos the reaper,
Heaven's own dreams entrance the sleeper,
Not a tear is left the weeper,
To profane the flower above.

No frail lilies there are breathing—
There no thorny rose is wreathing
In the bowers of Paradise;
Where the founts of life are flowing,
Flowers unknown to time are blowing,
Mid superior verdure glowing,
Than is sunned by mortal skies.

There the groves of God, that never
Fade or fall, are green forever,
Mirrored in the radiant tide;
There along the sacred waters,
Unprofaned by tears of slaughters,
Wander earth's immortal daughters,
Each a pure immortal bride.

There no sigh of memory swelleth,
There no tear of memory dwelleth,
Hearts will bleed or break no more;
Past is all the cold world's scorning,
Gone the night, and broke the morning,
With seraphic day adorning
Life's glad waves and golden shore.

From the Boston Traveller.

THE BURNING OF THE AUSTRIA.

List to those solemn dirges
Which the wild waves sing,
While o'er the rising surges
Cries of terror ring;
See, from the fated barque
Fierce flames arise,
Where on the waters dark
Helpless she lies.

Never again shall they,
That trembling band,
Clasp friendly hands that wait,
Vainly, on land.
Manly hearts, lovely forms,
Childhood and age,
Midst burning horrors fall,
Or from their rage
Plunging 'neath rolling waves,
Soon where the deep
Greets them with chill embrace,
Silently sleep

Long in the distant fatherland
Shall fall the bitter tear;
And homes shall long be desolate
For those who perished here;
And o'er them still the winds that sweep
Across the trackless main,
Shall chant a requium for the loved
Earth ne'er shall see again.

A FAIR TURN.—'I understand, Mr. Jones, that you can turn anything neater than any other man in town?'

'Yes, Mr. Smith, I said so.'

'Ahem! Mr. Jones, I don't like to brag, but there is nobody on earth can turn a thing as well as I can whittle.'

'Pooh, nonsense, Mr. Smith, talk about whittling—what can you whittle as well as I can turn?'

'Anything, everything, Mr. Jones. Just you name the article that I can't whittle that you can turn, and I will give this dollar if I don't do it to the satisfaction of these gentlemen present. (Here Mr. Smith tables the dollar.)

'Ahem! Well, then, Mr. Smith, suppose we take two grindstones, just for a trial, you know, you whittle the one, while I turn the other.'

'A fair sell!' Mr. Smith stared for a moment and vamosed. The forfeited dollar was quickly disposed of by those present with great glee.

SPITE.—The Harrisburg Patriot and Union tries to say some very severe things of the Americans, because they did not preserve a distinctive organization in the recent contest. Its shot, however, falls short of the wark, and it is not likely that anybody will be hurt by them. If the Patriot and Union pretends to be a *newspaper*, it ought to know something of party politics, and any one with the sense of an oyster, who has been in Pennsylvania for the last two or three years, knows that the opposition of Americans to the Republican movement was on account of its sectionalism. That having been abandoned, there could be no objection to a union with them upon a national basis. This was accomplished, and the happy result has cheered the heart of the good old Keystone State. Americans are very comfortable under the infliction of Locofoco wrath. In fact they rather like it, and if indignant expletives will mitigate the horrors of defeat, the organs of the great king are welcome to explode away.—*Daily News.*

Arkansas in New Orleans.--Carrying Concealed Weapons.

The "local" of the New Orleans Delta gets off the following capital sketch. The "reporter" referred to is, of course, a revolver, and the "half moon concern" is the crescent which is worn by the New Orleans police, as our police wear a star:

"This reporter got a sight, a few nights ago, while taking an outside peep through the bars of the First District Lockup, of a genuine specimen of an Arkansas traveller, who had 'kum' all the way down to Orleans and the 'yaller fever' to buy some wheelbarrows, which the Napoleon merchants failed to furnish.—Feeling a little curious to know how a stranger had thus been taken in and cooped, we ventured to ask how he managed to be put in. Well, you see,' said the traveller, at the same time extending his long shirt-sleeved arms through the grating, and lifting up his right leg, with jeans pantaloons stuffed in the top of his boots, and with ease, resting his foot upon the cross-bar, on a line with our head, 'I was pressed for some wheelbarrows, and I just left the old place in the lurch, and cum down on my old mule Sal, til I ketched a boat from up country coming down a bulging, and I got aboard.—Well, you see the first thing I noed, the boat she fotched up at Vicksburg, and then I hustled around, but no wheelbarrows could I find, bekase I kalkilate to take up twixt twenty or thirty, and blees my soul, sir, there wasn't that many in the drated town. Well, you see, I just got aboard the keers, and cum down to Orleans, whar I noed I'd get um.'

"'You don't belong to the perlice do you, stranger;" said the traveller, eyeing us for a moment steadily. "bekase, if you do, you and I can't hetch horses."

Upon our assuring him to the contrary, he continued:

"Well, you see, when I was about pulling up my pegs to cum down, I says to Bill Blake, 'Bill, I'm agoin on a bit of a tramp, can't you lend a feller your reepeeter?' Well, you see, Bill is a reglar out-and-outer, and totes a heart as big as all Orleens, and he just jerked out his reepeeter and stuck her in my breeches, ready loaded, and says he, 'Sam, don't foot with her 'till you're ready.' Well, when I got to Orleens, the folks at the tavern says to me, it's agin the law to tote concealed weepons. So, I just stuck her in front with the handle out, so the perlice could see I wasn't the man to tote concealed weepons.

"Well, you see, stranger" and shifting his right leg for the left, and clearing his throat, which he said was rather husky, as he hadn't had a chance to "licker," "I just stepped over with a feller to licker when I seed a kinder cute looking chap eyeing me purty sharp, and I says to myself, that feller ain't after no good—and sure enough, he wasn't neither.

"I tipped the wink to the feller along with me, bekase I'd hearn tell about the fighting chaps in Orleens, and I just wanted to show them a thing or two. So, just about the time I was goin to ask him if he had any business with me, he fotched his hand on my shoulder, and says he, I arrest you for toting concealed weepons. I don't carry concealed weepons says I, and I axed the liker dealer if he didn't see it when I faust come in, and says he, yes, and then I told the feller to stand back.

"Well, you see, stranger, he did stand back; but he pulled out a half-moon concern, and I noed I was done for. I'd hearn tell about these half-moons way up in Arkinsaw, and I noed there wasn't any use kicking agin them things, so I just give in. Well, I cum along with that gentleman with a half-moon, like a man orter when he's arrested; but I'll tell you what it is, stranger, I wasn't treated right in that ere office, nohow. I axed for a hearing, and they wouldn't give it to me, but jus hustled me off here—and that's how I come to be behind these sticks."

By this time we felt somewhat interested in the man, who seemingly told a straight story, and suggested that he had better engage some lawyer to see him through.

"Well, you see stranger, that's just the thing I'm after, only I don't know any."

Thinking for a moment, we said that Mr. Van Dalston was as good a man as he could probably get.

"Well, I declare! you don't tell me Van Dalston's lawing it down here, stranger?—Why he used to be preaching up our city. Why stranger just tell him to come round and git a fellow out that he's known from a brat up, and I reckon he'll haul me out of these sticks like a flash. Well! well! Who'd a thought Van would ever quit a preaching."

Upon our informing him that he was mistaken in the person, he remarked:

'Never mind, stranger; tell him to cum around; I kinder like the name, bekase they're all good talkers. I never hearn tell of a Van Dalston but what was good on the speech.'

Promising him to see that he was not neglected, we left him humming a verse of that good old song, 'The Arkansas Traveller.'

FILIBUSTERING.

A proclamation has been issued by the President against the filibustering schemes of Gen. Walker, and others, who contemplate making a descent upon Nicaragua. The proclamation is mild but firm in its tone, and while it meets the approbation of all good citizens, will scarcely be regarded by the pirates whose infamous proceedings it is designed to arrest. The leniency of our Government towards Walker, when he was captured by Com. Paulding, was not calculated to inspire our naval officers with any great degree of confidence that their exertions to maintain the honor of the nation, in this particular, will meet with general approval. The proclamation is only intended by the administration to deceive the people.

"KING OF THE AUTUMN."

In a recent issue of the Harrisburg Telegraph, a beautiful and poetic description of an "American Autumn" was published, from the pen of the gifted Prentice of the Louisville Journal, which has since appeared in the columns of nearly every paper that visits our sanctum. The following article on November, as "King of the Autumn," breathes the true spirit of poetry and eloquence, and will be equally appreciated by the admirers of Prentice, whom they justly regard as one of the most graceful of our American prose writers. We copy from the Journal of Monday week:—

NOVEMBER.—Room for the athletic room for the broad-shouldered, deep-chested, and vigorous November, who leaps with an elastic bound into the arena! He has divested himself of all superfluous clothing, every limb is bare, and his brawny trunk stands in glorious majesty, while his head, encircled by a coronet of the purple vine and scarlet berries, proclaims him the King of Autumn! Doomed as he is, deserted by his fleeting brethren, pressed by the advancing legions of gloomy Winter, he still looks 'every inch a king!' He has gathered about him his vassals, who neither tremble with fear nor look pale at the portents around them, but every one has thrown down his leafy gauntlet, and bent his branchy lance to await the coming storm! Like the last King of Assyria, he has surrounded himself with all the luxurious garniture of nature and the voluptuous revelry of the season, and looks to his parent sun to send down his fires to consume them all before he will surrender! Above and around him the winds sing a witching song, and the bright plumage of the clouds glows with weird lustre as their winged flocks soar to the zenith or sweep majestically to rest upon the bosom of the horizon. Type of the regal month—symbol of the pending fate of November—around the golden couch of the setting sun the curtains of royal purple are drawn, and earth and sky are hushed and mute, lest a breath should disturb his sleep, while stars that spangle the measureless dome above sink lowly and softly their lullaby. So will November sink to repose after a life of majesty and of strong action, to the mellow cadences of the Indian Summer, amid the blazonry of the golden maple, the gorgeous crimson of the forests, and the bright scarlet of the running vines which gird his sturdy guard of monarch oaks. Who then can assent to the poet's idea that with November, "the melancholy days have come, the saddest of the year?" Not we! There is no sadness in any work of God's providence; he orders all things in kindness, and his smile can warm this last autumnal month, and make it gorgeous in the sunshine which fills the human soul with gratitude and illuminates it with the full, bright and beatific knowledge of his Eternal Love.

A NEW ORLEANS INCIDENT.

The New Orleans papers from time to time, relate many touching incidents occurring in that scourged city, where the pestilence runs riot, striking down old and young, strangers and citizens, and desolating the homes of high and low, rich and poor. We daily look over the columns of the Picayune with melancholy interest, and find in every issue a sad tale of some "stranger in a strange land" being stricken down by "the skeleton hand of the pestilence." Among the numerous incidents related by the papers of that devoted city, we have read none more affecting than the following, from the Picayune:

AN INCIDENT.—About a month since, a stranger of fine personal appearance evidently reared amid the associations of good society, applied to one of the benevolent societies of our city to be taken into their infirmary, as he was suffering under the first attack of fever, and had no friends in the city. He was one of the first who came from the far North to seize the golden opportunity for desirable business situations made vacant by death, but found the beckoning of Fortune to be in reality the wave of the skeleton hand of the Pestilence.—Around his couch strangers ministered with the tenderness and the assiduity of life-long friends, but the fever ran riot in his veins, and his iron constitution only made the struggle with the disease the more terrible. From the day he sought assistance, it was evident he was doomed; but in his descent into the dark valley he had all the attentions which could have been provided in his Northern home. The benevolent friends who had watched, and nursed, and ministered to him, and provided him with a last resting place in our city of the dead, wrote to his friends the sad tidings of his decease, conveying his last messages of love to parents and relatives, and such consolations to the bereaved as were naturally suggested.

In seven days from the receipt of the letter in that Northern home made desolate, while the fever was at its height, a cousin, in the prime of life and vigor of manhood, arrived in the city to convey the body of his deceased relative to a last resting-place beneath the funeral willows in the family burying ground.—Scarcely had he time to fine the charitable friends of the deceased before he was seized with fever; his application for the body of his relative proved a demand for the same charities that had been bestowed upon the recent dead. He was placed in the same infirmary, occupied the same couch, and after wrestling with the pestilence seven days, died, and now lies buried by the side of him he came to bear back to his native home.

THE DEAD SEA.

The editor—correspondent of the Utica Herald—graphically describes the Dead Sea sea thus:

As I first looked over the Dead Sea I tho't it lovely. Its waters were beautifully blue as those of the noble lakes of my own native land. Not a ripple disturbed its fair face; it seemed dreaming in the tranced hush of the hot noonday. Its translucent waves lazily toyed with the pebbly beach that wound about its skirts in many a graceful curve. Then it stretched endlessly away between two frowning ramparts of hills mirroring on its glossy bosom the mountain of Moab and the mountains of Judea. I could not realize that this lake that lay so tranquilly sleeping and smiling so sweetly on the wilds around, could be that fatal sea on whose every wave rode grim and ghastly death, that its breath had blasted the plain and blighted every speck of verdure on the hill. But as I looked more intently over its broad expanse it seemed to assume a certain unhealthful, lurid hue, and there came up from it a hot and sickly mist as if seething in its rocky cauldron. Its rest, too, seemed troubled, as if it were rather the stupor of fever than the healthful hush of sleep. And the translucence of its waters was deceptive, for whenever they touched the shore there remained a black and oily deposit.

Probably nature does not afford a more desolate scene than that of the region of the Dead Sea. It lies in a vast basin, four thousand feet below the Mediterranean. It is bounded on the north by the plain of Jericho; on the east its waves wash the base of the calcined hills of Moab; on the west the barren mountains of the desert of Judea rise above its shores; while its southern extremity touches the region of Arabia Petræa. The eye looks in vain for any sign or vestige of life. No living creature inhabits its shore, no fish swim in it; no buds dip their wings in its waters.—One endless range of barren hills meets you on every side. There is no escape—no refuge from the desolation that begirts you. This sea, which receives the living Jordan, has no outlet. It remains a problem—an enigma to science. Numerous efforts to explain it have been made, many adventurous travelers have lost their lives in the attempt, and Mr. Lynch, whose survey is so imperfect, lost his first assistant. Even the wild Bedouin, whose home is the desert, shuns it in his wide wanderings. Its origin involves a wide and fearful history. The shores it laved once teemed with life. Its waves roll on the sites of the "Cities of the Plain." Deep down in its depths lies dead and damned Gomorrah and Sodom.

STUPIDITIES.

Hall's Journal of Health enumerates the following. The list is capable of being extended indefinitely. Indeed, if one should specify all the silly and ridiculous habits and practices by which the majority of reasoning and sensible mortals are injuring themselves, he would make a chapter as long as the Atlantic cable.

"Walking along the street with the point of an umbrella sticking out behind, under the arm or over the shoulder. By suddenly stopping to speak to a friend, or by some other cause, a person in the rear had his brain penetrated through the eye, in one of our streets, and died in a few weeks.

"To carry a long pencil in vest or outside coat pockets; not long since, a clerk in New York fell, and the long cedar pencil so pierced an important artery that it had to be cut down from the top of the shoulder to prevent death, with a three months' illness.

"To take exercise or walk for the health, when every step is a drag, and instinct urges repose.

"To guzzle down glass after glass of cold water, on getting up in the morning, without feeling of thirst, under the impression of the health-giving nature of its washing out qualities.

"To set down to a table and force yourself to eat, when there is not only no appetite, but a positive aversion to food.

"To take a glass of toddy, or of gangaree, or mint drops, on a summer day, under the belief that it is safer and better than a glass of cold water.

"To economise time by robbing yourself of the necessary sleep, an the ground that an hour saved from sleep is an hour gained for life, when in reality it is two hours actually spoiled.

"To persuade yourself that you are destroying and unpleasant odor by introducing a stronger one, that is by attempting to sweeten your own unwashed garments and person by enveloping yourself in the fumes of musk, eau de cologne, or rose water; the best perfume being a clean skin and well washed clothing.

A CURE FOR SCROFULA.

The Cincinnati Commercial publishes the following communication from Nicholas Longworth, the great wine manufacturer of that city:

All the papers I had giving the cure for scrofula have been distributed to persons sending for the remedy. I have never heard of a case where it did not effect a speedy cure, and it can in no case do an injury. In several instances, where it has been applied in old sores, it has also speedily effected perfect cures. Put one ounce of aquafortis in a bowl or saucer, drop in it two copper cents; it will effervesce; leave the cents in; when the effervescence ceases, add two ounces of the strongest cider vinegar. The fluid will be a dark green color. It should and will smart. If too severe, put in a little rain water. Apply it to the sore, morning and evening, by a soft brush or rag. Before applying it, wash the sore with water.

Its first application known to me was a poor girl sent to our city feom Memphis, to have her leg cut off, as it was feared she might not live long enough to have it cut off in that hot climate. She was refused admittance to the poor house, and was lying on the sidewalk, as she could not even stand up. From her knee to her foot one third of the flesh was gone and all the skin except a strip about two inches wide. She was laid on a bed and the remedy placed on a chair by it. She could rise up and apply it.

In a few days her peace of mind returned, and she declared it was getting well. It was supposed it was a relief from the pain only, but when examined, fresh flesh was found growing, and skin over it. She was soon running about, and would work, which delayed the entire cure, leaving a small sore, which was in a few months entirely healed. A young girl with scrofula in her neck, having a large open hole and deemed incurable, came one month after, entirely cured, and recently married, with her husband, on their way East. I have never known a case where it did not effect a cure.

ANCIENT SHIP-BUILDING.

The ancients seem to have outdone all succeeding attempts—the Leviathan of 1858 alone excepted. Some of the galleys, from descriptions left us, were superb. Ptolemy Philopater had one built which was four hundred and twenty feet long, and twenty-eight broad, and required a complement of four thousand rowers, four thousand sailors, and three thousand soldiers; but that of Hiero, constructed by the renowned Archimedes, consumed wood enough to build sixty large galleys; and it was fitted up in a style that throws the most splendid of our vessels into a wide distance. There was not only banquetting room, galleries, baths, library and a spacious gymnasium, finished and furnished with the most admirable skill and costly materials, with stables, fishponds, mills and gardens; but there was a Temple of Venus, fitted up in a gorgeous style, the floor being inlaid with precious stones, the walls of cypress wood, ornamented with chice paintings and statues. The warlike appurtenances of this marine monster were on a corresponding scale of formidable grandeur.—The vessel was surrounded by iron bulwarks, like a rampart, massy, and strengthened with eight towers, and there were machines sufficiently powerful to project a stone three hundred pounds weight, or a dart seventeen feet and a half long, a distance of a half a mile.

AN EMBARRASSED FATHER.

The following true incident will show the dangers to which young children are exposed in the public squares of our cities. A gentlemna on Saturday afternoon was taking his little boy—an only child about six months old—on an airing in Madison, Park, New York, when suddenly a well dressed woman, an entire stranger to him, rushed frantically after him and with screams and jestures, demanded her child. The astonished father, of course, pushed her aside, and told her to clear off, upon which she persisted, attempting to lay hands on the baby, and drawing with her screams a large crowd to witness the contest. Of course the crowd, with their usual humanity, sympathised with the bereaved woman until the unfortunate 'parent' was compelled to call a policeman, who took his tormentor away.

It seems a little strange that when there are so many unclaimed babies, she should be so anxious to seize an only child, the sole object of parental affection. The probability is, however, that the vixen who was a good looking French woman, of about thirty or thirty-five, had lost a baby, and seeing a handsome boy, had mistaken him for the one she was seeking. From the pertinacity with which she insisted on her claim, it is also probable that she would have succeeded in running off with the baby, had it not been protected by the strong arm of its father, and had its only guardian been, as is often the case, a servant maid or nurse of fifteen or twenty years.—*Phila. Paper.*

Robber's Cave near Clarion.

Our neighbors up at Clarion have a "mystery" in their vicinity, which considerably agitates them. The Citizen says that about five miles from Clarion, near where the Pittsburgh road crosses Sandy creek, a singular discovery was made by a Mr. Mason. While hunting bees, he noticed under some rocks, a buffalo robe and other evidences of the former presence of some animals less laborious and less honest than those he was in search of. Being somewhat frightened, he called others, who, after some search, discovered jewelry of different kinds, worth in all, about one hundred dollars. In addition to this, a pair of boots and pantaloons, a vest, cravat and fine coat, with the skirt considerably torn, pieces of which were found in different places, were picked up near the jewelry depot. The circumstance induced ten of the adjacent citizens to repair to the spot and lie in wait that night for the return of the depositors, but through the imprudence of kindling a fire in the after night, nothing was effected. In dispersing next morning, a sack of flour, three freshly dressed chickens and a blanket, were found unconcealed, as though they had been hastily left. Several other articles, such as powder, caps, an old revolver, augers, a bottle of chloroform, &c., were picked up.—*Pitts. Jour.*

True friendship is like sound health: its value is seldom known until it is lost.

EDWARD MCPHERSON, ESQ.—Among the many gratifying results of the late election in this State, none are more gratifying than the success of Edward McPherson, Esq., who has been elected to Congress in the Seventeenth District. In that district, Wilson Reilly, the Administration candidate, had a majority of 509, two years ago. Now Mr. McPherson carries it by 267 majority, against this same Wilson Reilly, who was zealously aided by his friends, and the whole power and patronage of the government. The people of the State are to be congratulated upon securing the services of such a man as Mr. Pherson. We have long known him as a gentleman of fine talents and attainments, perfect purity and uprightness, thorough knowledge of the wants of Pennsylvania, and entire devotion to her interests.—His articles on the sale of the State Canals, published in our columns, did more than anything else to open the eyes of the people to the abuses of the State system of managing them, and hastened the accomplishment of the sale, which is nowhere regretted except among Democratic politicians. He has, in many other ways, exhibited his knowledge of the State and what she requires, and it is a matter for real rejoicing, that such a man should be sent to Congress. We predict that Mr. McPherson will make one of the best, most faithful, most useful and most respected representatives that Pennsylvania has ever sent to Washington.—*Phila. Bulletin.*

AN IMPORTANT MEDICAL FACT.—*Suicide Averted by Means of Artificial Respiration;*—Several days ago a well known citizen attempted to commit suicide by taking laudanum. He swallowed about two ounces and a half. As soon as the fact became known medical aid was called in, the stomach-pump and other appliances made, but seemingly all in vain. All hope of averting death was at last given up by those in attendance. Some several hours after the occurrence, the physician of the family arrived, but too late, as was supposed, to do any good. The tho't struck him, however, of testing efficiency of artificial respiration, so successfully used of late in cases of strangulation by water. He proceeded immediately to work, and soon began to percive symptons of improvement. Encouraged, he labored on, assisted by medical gentlemen, and in the course of nine hours succeeded in restoring the unfortunate man. The intended suicide is now well. The entire success of the experiment is worthy the attention of the faculty.—*Cincinnati Times.*

Contest of Florence's Seat,

It will be seen by the following that Florence's right to a seat in Congress is to be contested, and we have no doubt that Col. Ryan will succeed in making good his claims:—

To the People of the first Congressional District: As it is my intention to contest the right of Col. Thomas B. Florence to a seat in the Congress of the United States, I would respectfully urge upon all those who have any knowledge in relation to the frauds perpetrated at the recent election in the First Congressional District, to transmit all the information in their possession to

JOHN W. RYAN,
944 South Front street.

CALUMNIATORS.—Calumniators are those who have neither good hearts nor good understandings. We ought not to think ill of any one till we have palpable proof, and even then we should not expose them to others.

We suppose that egotistical people may be set down as taking excellent care of themselves, for every man minds his I.

A waggish candidate coming in the course of the canvass to a tailor's shop, "What we look for here," said he, "are measures, not men."

He is happy whose circumstances suit his temper; but he is happier who can suit his temper to his circumstances.

To the poor the gospel was preached, not only in the days of Christ, when the common people heard him gladly, but all ages of the Church the sweetest, richest pieces of experience in the work of grace are from the poor, to the poor, and for the poor.

Some hard-money rascal recently perpetrated the following upon the back of a one dollar bill, Bank of Tennessee:

"Thou art but the Ghost of cash,
The spirit of a specie dollar,
Thy paper fabrick is but trash,
And all thy promises are holler."

What part in a play do drinking men always like the bast? The *fine ale* to be sure.

A Western jury brought in a verdict of 'Death by hanging—about a groggery!'

Tying a Mackerel to your coat-tail, and imagining yourself a whale, is one of the first lessons in codfish aristocracy.

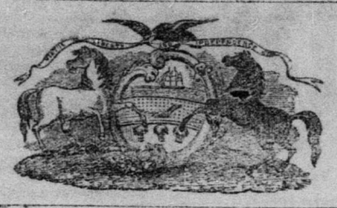
Why is a little nurse-maid like the evening star? Because's she's a *wee-nuss.*

Some writers, in a vain attempt to be cutting and dry, give us only what is cut and dried.

Why are ladies like bells?—Because you can never find out their *metal* until you have given them a ring.

Some judges commit a great many crimes, yet very seldom diversify the employment by committing criminals.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.



BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, NOV. 19, 1858.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER--Editor and Proprietor.

JUDGE BLACK AND THE CANALS.

The Gazette of week before last publishes a long argument of Judge Black, purporting to have been delivered before the Supreme Court of this State, and in which an attempt is made to show that the law of last session, for the sale of the State Canals to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company is unconstitutional. The Gazette puffs the Judge as usual, and expresses a desire to see somebody attempt a reply to his arguments. For our part, we consider that it has been so well answered already, that no further reply is needed. The court before which the argument was made, has justly decided that it has nothing in it, and ruled that the Act of Assembly in question is altogether constitutional. This is the best reply we could ask. But it is amazing to see with what reluctance sham democracy parts with the public works. They fight all laws intended to effect a sale, and, defeated in this, they fight the sales after they have been made. In the sale of these works they see a stop put to public plunder, and the consequent downfall of the party. Their majority in Cambria county has come down from 1400 to 500 in two years. Our majority in Blair has grown in the same time, from about 700 to 1200, and in Huntingdon from about 300 to 800, and similar indications are seen all along the line of public works since their sale. This is a melancholy prospect for Locofocoism, and all other plunderers of the State, but we suspect there is no remedy. The people have decreed that the works must all be sold, and we rather guess that neither Judge Black, nor Buchanan and his whole cabinet can prevent it. We hope they will now withhold all further argument, and submit decently to the decree that has gone forth.

REVIVALS.—There has been for the past ten days a very extensive revival of religion going on in the Methodist Episcopal Church in this place. Some fifty or sixty have professed conversion, and the good work still goes on nightly. A revival like this speaks more in favor of the welfare of a town than anything else that can be said. We trust that the good work may continue, until all are brought under its influence.

A revival has been going on for some time in the Methodist Church at Mount Smith, about 3 miles from Bedford, and is still in progression. Many there have been brought under the influence of religion.

The next regular meeting of the "Young Men's Christian Association" will be held in the Lutheran Church, on Friday evening, the 26th inst, at 6½ o'clock. An essay will be read by Dr. C. N. Hickok. Subject, "the necessity of labor." To be followed by a discussion on the same subject by members. Other interesting and important business will be transacted. *All* the members are requested to be present. The public are earnestly and respectfully invited to attend.

A great many complaints have been made to us during the present week, by subscribers at Rays Hill, Yellow Creek, Hopewell, and a number of other post offices in that portion of the County, that their papers did not come there until Monday and Tuesday of this week. The fault is not ours, as our packages were all put into the post office at Bedford, on Thursday evening, by 7½ o'clock. We presume the fault is in the post office in Bedford.

Rev. G. W. Aughinbaugh will preach the third sermon in course before the "Young Men's Christian Association," on Sabbath evening next, (the 21st inst.) in the M. E. Church. The public are respectfully invited to attend. The other churches will be closed.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Reed & Minnich, in to-day's paper, They have received a splendid stock of Fall and Winter Goods. Call and see them.

We issue our paper this week in advance of our usual time, in order that all hands may have an opportunity of keeping Thanksgiving Day.

OUR MEETING.

The meeting on Tuesday night was a large and enthusiastic one. We will publish the proceedings in our next.

The present is a thronged Court, but money matters are very tight.

☞ THE COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, which we believe to be largest, most flourishing and most completely organized, is the Iron City College, of Pittsburg, Pa.—*From Hunt's Merchants' Magazine, of October*, 1858.

The Old Man of the Sea.

When Sinbad the Sailor, in one of his memorable voyages, was cast ashore as the sole survivor of the wreck of his ship, he saw an old man who begged his assistance to reach the opposite shore of a stream, where fruits were plenty and enjoyment abounded. Moved by a feeling of kindness and compassion, Sinbad complied with the request, the old man mounted upon his shoulders, and the stream was forded. When this had been done the old man was politely asked to dismount, but instead of doing so, he laughed at the request, and twined his legs so closely around Sinbad's neck that he was almost strangled to death. Day and night the old man retained this position, wearying the very life out of Sinbad, until at length he was enticed by the latter to drink wine, when Sinbad got rid of his burden by tossing him from his back, and summarily disposing of him. The crew of a friendly vessel, which finally came to his relief, informed him that the adversary he had contended with was the Old Man of the Sea, who had habitually strangled to death all whose kind and friendly dispositions had permitted him to mount upon their shoulders.

The Democratic party, though it has passed through wonderful perils and vicissitudes, has in the main triumphed, accomplished many great and glorious results. Its favor was long and assiduously courted by a Presidential aspirant, and in the kindness of its heart, it gratified his wishes in 1856, and carried him safely into the position he had long desired to reach. No one expected that when that point was gained he would fail to cherish its welfare, or that he would repay its kindness by ingratitude. But he has done so. He has refused to comply with the just expectations of his supporters. At this moment the party which sustained him groans in agony beneath the heavy burden he has imposed upon it; its vitality is rapidly oozing away beneath his repeated attacks, and if a remedy be not soon devised there will be but little hope for the rescue from utter destruction of the victim of his tortures.

When the Democracy of the Union elected James Buchanan he was expected to adhere to the Cincinnati platform and the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty. He has not done so.—And when, from motives of expediency, he resolved to violate the pledges of 1856, it was at least hoped that he would not add to the unfortunate political effect of this desertion by making a test of his treachery, and punishing those who were faithful. Yet he did. And even at this moment this policy is persisted in. With the whole body of the people of the North protesting against it, with the disasters of the late election to set forth its folly and injustice, with the leading statesmen of the South almost a unit in their protest against the persecution of Douglas and the proscription of his friends, the Administration is regardless of all remonstrances, and only answers them by new pressures upon the throat of its victim.

In Pennsylvania no serious effort was made to get rid of the existing burden, except that nearly all the candidates for Congress professed a determination to vote for the admission of Kansas, irrespective of the provisions of the English bill, and the result is seen in the election of but two out of twenty-five Congressmen. In Indiana and Ohio the effort to ignore the Administration was much more active and determined, and hence the comparative success of the Democratic Congressional candidates in those States; for, while in Pennsylvania men who were echoes and creatures of the Union were permitted to take the stump and villify Douglas, in the other States the expression in his favor was universal, and the organ of the Administration was everywhere denounced by the Democratic presses and candidates. Sinbad was not so much burdened there as here, and hence the difference in the result.

What, then, is to be done? Is the party to stagger on, day after day growing more exhausted and weary, with the burden still upon its back? Shall it not rather publicly and completely cast it off, and be free once more to enjoy its pristine strength and vigor? Administrations have been Tylerized heretofore, why not again? It is a question of self-preservation. The President is the servant, not the master, of the party; but as long as the master does not unequivocally and unmistakably repudiate his agent, he is held responsible for his acts, and when an agent, with each new day, drags his principal down deeper and deeper into the abyss of ruin, there is but one safe course left for him to pursue.—*Philadelphia Press.*

THE CONJEPREZITES.—*A new Religious Sect in Iowa.*—Some sixty or seventy miles north of Council Bluffs, is the county of Monona, about fifteen miles from the Missouri River there is a town containing six or seven hundred inhabitants, generally known as Preparation.

This town is the Zion of a new body of religious enthusiasts who call themselves "Conjeprezites," and their system of religious organization "Conjeprazion," the meaning of which term remains to the Gentiles a profound mystery.

At the head of the organization is a man named Charles B. Thompson, who is besides the editor of a weekly newspaper called the *Newspaper*. This paper is large, well printed, and upon political and general subjects is edited with much ability.

Of this sheet one or two pages are usually devoted to the publication of what are called "open letters" upon religious subjects, addressed by Charles B. Thompson, as follows:

"*The Chief Apostolic Pastor and Evangelical Bishop:* To all the Elders of Israel, Evangelical and Travelling Presbyters of the Ecclesiastical Kingdom, and to Bishops, Presbyters, Deacons, and Members of the Conjeprezion, scattered abroad throughout all the world sendeth greeting."

These letters are all dated at "the tower of the flock," and are most curious specimens of incomprehensible cant, being made up of passages from the Bible, extracts from "the Book of the Law and Covenant of Israel," and remarks by the "Chief Apostolical Pastor," indiscriminately mixed up together.

From what we are able to learn from these letters, this curious sect believes in the Bible as the word of God; but also hold that it is, in a measure, done away with by new revelations, made since the year 1848 by "the voice of Baneemy" through the medium of the "Chief Apostolical Bishop." These new revelations are styled "the Law and Covenants of Israel."

The property of the organization is held in common, and the earnings are all thrown into the common stock somewhat after the manner of the "Shakers." The people are said to be quiet and orderly in their deportment moral in their customs, and most devotedly attached to their religion or system of belief.

However strange it may appear, this organization has during the last year rapidly increased from fifty to eight hundred members, and is still receiving large accessions to its members.—*Iowa State Democrat.*

Sir Gore Ouseley.

Those persons who were at a loss to know what this emissary was about when he was manœuvring around Washington, last winter, have an opportunity now of gratifying their reasonable curiosity. It will be remembered that Sir Gore was a sort of household companion of the President, and a centre of attraction to the toadies who followed in the train of Mr. Buchanan. Well, the gentleman has turned up at last, in a rather startling character, which shows that he was up to snuff at Washington. A correspondent says:

"The British government seems disposed to relieve us of any trouble in asserting the Monroe doctrine, by ordering a fleet down to the waters of Central America as an advance guard to Sir Gore Ouseley. After eighteen months of bobnobbing at the White House, during all of which time he was in constant and confidential communication with his own government, the mission of Sir Gore, always mysterious heretofore, is at length revealed. He succeeded in pulling wool over the eyes of our very statute diplomacy mongers and having acquired all he wanted to know, drew out his stakes, and parted very affectionately, from his dear friend, Mr. Buchanan. The first notice we get afterwards is that a British fleet is to be dispatched to Nicaragua under the pretence of keeping out filibusters. Well, we shall see that our Monroe doctrine democrats, who are so clamorous against British influence, while consorting with British agents; making homage to little British titles, without pedigree or property, and adopting British policy as against American progress and industry, will swallow this precious pill.—We had a sample of the same sort of tactics in the case of Sir Henry Bulwer, but the Bourbons who are now in power differ from those whom Talleyrand knew, inasmuch as they forget everything and learn nothing."

There is one very remarkable indication in the Pennsylvania election. Hitherto, the Democrats have carried that State by denying their principles and pledging themselves to measures that they found means of evading when the trial came. "Polk, Dallas, and the Tariff of 1842." Buchanan, Breckenridge and Free Kansas, have been the rallying cries, under which the people of Pennsylvania have been deceived into voting for free trade and for the enslavement of Kansas. In speaking of the election that was approaching in that State, we did not venture to predict that the means which had so often succeeded would fail now; we did not dare to set limits to the credulity that had been cheated so many times, and that had never failed to respond to all the demands made upon it.

But it has failed. The same old stories were repeated; but they fell this time upon heedless ears. The Democrats boldly repudiated the English bill, although in so doing they knew that they were repudiating the President, for he has made the principle of that bill a test question; they everywhere passed resolutions in favor of admitting Kansas as a free State, on the same terms that were demanded of her as a slave State. Taking Republican ground on the Kansas question, they took Whig ground on the tariff, and declared themselves in favor of adequate protection to all the suffering interests of American industry. Mr. Hopkins, who ran on the Democratic ticket in Mr. Buchanan's district and in whose election the President took a warm personal interest, declared in favor of admitting Kansas with any population, and of such a tariff as would start every furnace in Pennsylvania.

For once, the people did not believe them; the memory of old deceptions came up with too much force; they recalled *how* Polk and Dallas supported the tariff of 1842, and in what way Buchanan supported free Kansas, and they concluded that they would not trust to their promises again. Behold the result!—*Providence Journal.*

WALKER THE FILLIBUSTER.—The Washington correspondent of the North American, says of the visit of this notorious individual:

"Mr. Filibuster Walker is here, or was yesterday, strutting like a peacock after dinner.—He would be very harmless, if they would only let him alone; but being magnified into proportions entirely inconsistent with his little nativeness, he has assumed the air of somebody. If, instead of issuing proclamations, the marshal was put upon his back, there would be less fuss about these buccaneering expeditions than there has been. With a British police on the waters of Nicaragua, of which the Administration has now been officially notified by Lord Napier, there is not much probability that this adventurer will run his neck into the halter—as halter it will be, if they ever catch him in Nicaragua again. He has no dread of an American police, unless some such officer as Paulding should be on duty, knowing he would come home rather as a conqueror than a criminal. If men can be found who are willing to risk their lives under a leader without brains, after the experience of his former foolhardy undertakings, they ought to be allowed to go, by all means, being only fit food for the bad powder and bad shot at Nicaragua."

Convention of Slave Holders.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 5.

The Eastern shore of Maryland Slaveholder's Convention, Met at Cambridge on Wednesday. Addresses were made on the subject of Protection to Slave property, and the best manner to counteract the operations of the Abolitionist and their emissaries. On the second day resolutions were reported declaring that free negroism and slavery are incompatible with each other, and should not be permitted longer to exist in their present relations, and calling a general convention of the State to meet at Baltimore in June next, to devise some system to be presented to the Legislature of Maryland for the better regulation of the negro population of the State. A Committee was appointed to draft an address to the people, setting forth the grievances under which the Slave Holders of the Eastern shore labor.

The Vote for Congressmen in Pennsylvania.

There are people who seemed to be infatuated enough to suppose that the Democracy of Pennsylvania would fight, like Swiss mercenaries, in any cause and for any principles their leaders might espouse, that they would sustain Buchanan in 1858 against Popular Sovereignty as cheerfully as they sustained him in 1856 when he was committed for fair play in Kansas. The official returns of the Congressional vote at our late election will enlighten such individuals, and enable them to form a better estimate of the honesty and intelligence of the Democracy of this State. In 1856 James Buchanan received 230,500 votes, and a clear majority of 705 over both his competitors. In 1858 the Congressional candidates who only represented in a modified form the odious features of his policy received but 134,038 votes, and were in a minority of 73,572. In 1856 the Democracy carried fifteen out of the twenty-five Congressional districts—at the late election the Lecomptonites were in a minority in every district except the 'Tenth Legion," where Dimmick escaped defeat by a majority of less than 1400, by a constituency which has in former times sent Democratic Representatives to Congress by larger majorities than any other district in the U. States. This Congressional vote speaks volumes of the popular abhorrence of Lecompton tests, the English bill finality, and the persecution of Douglas. There is no State more devotedly attached to the Democratic party, for the sake of the party, than Pennsylvania, as she has repeatedly shown; and it is this devotion alone which has given even a decent show of strength to the Lecompton Congressional candidates, for many thousands voted for them who totally disapproved of their course, and whose mental verdict when they heard of their defeat, was like that of the Western jury—"served them right."—*Phila. Press.*

THE WASHINGTON UNION.—This paper of Saturday has an article on the tariff, which we quote for the benefit of our neighbor of the *Post*. The *Union* says:

"Analyze the cry of protection as you may and it can be reduced to nothing but a cry for "bread" from the federal government. What an idea! Great States, Sovereign States, appealing to the federal government for "bread!" "Tax the people of the Union," say Massachusetts to the federal government, "to feed my factory operatives." "Tax the Union," says Pennsylvania, "to feed my miners and forgers." "Tax the Union," say the protectionists in Virginia, "to enable our foundries to sustain themselves and flourish." This is a new commentary upon Virginia's doctrine of strict construction and State *sovereignty!* Can a State be sovereign which consents to appeal to a foreign government for *bread* and *protection*."

This hardly accords with what our neighbor said the other morning about "the democracy" being the only party that could secure us a protective tariff.—*Pitts. Gaz.*

Mr. Buchanan has quarreled with the English knight, William Gore Ouseley. They were very intimate all summer. What the cause of the quarrel is has not transpired.—The Pennsylvanian, the Philadelphia organ, calls Ouseley a "fellow" and says:

Here is a fellow engaged in an underhand sort of work which every man of honor would peremptorily refuse to have anything whatever to do with, and which, under certain circumstances, would be very apt to secure a halter around his neck. There is no use in mincing the fact. In times of war, a job like that entrusted to Sir William, and attended to by him at Washington, would be regarded as espionage simply. And this man who harbored treason to this country in his bosom, who should, since business was known, have been avoided and treated with silent contempt, is pompously escourted through the streets of the Empire City by a party of our American flunkeys.

What was the President doing when he 'harbored' the Ousleys at Washington, in the White House, at Bedford Springs and on board the revenue cutter Harriet Lane?

The dealers in jewelry at Moscow are thus described by Bayard Taylor:

In this bazzaar you are struck by the smooth sallow faces of the money-changers, and a certain mixture of weakness and cunning in their expression. You are therefore not surprised when you learn that they are all eunuchs. I have endeavored, but in vain, to discover the cause of this singular fact. The money-changers as say the people, have for centuries past constituted a peculiar class, or guild. They are very rich, naturally clannish on account of their mutilation, and accept no new member in their body who has not undergone a like preperation. As voluntary converts to such a sect must be very scarce, they would in time become extinct if they did not purchase, at a heavy cost, the sons of poor parents, who are qualified at an age when they neither understand nor resist their fate. The Government has prohibited this practice under very severe penalties, and the vile brotherhood will probably soon cease to exist.

In addition to the favorable notices of Hon. E. McPHERSON, from all quarters, we publish another from the Lancaster *Examiner*:

"EDWARD McPHERSON, Esq., member elect to the next Congress from the Adams district, spent several days in this city last week, and was cordially received by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. Few victories of personal and political friends occurred that affords us more pleasure than the success of Mr. McPherson. He made a most gallant fight against his Lecompton opponent, Wilson Reilly, and beat him handsomely. Mr. McPherson is the youngest member in the delegation from this State, and likely to be the youngest in the next Congress. His constituents may feel proud of their youthful, but able representative. He is emphatically a workingman and Pennsylvania will have no truer representative in Congress."

A very singular circumstance happened to a young lady in Cincinnati a few nights since.—The evening, or rather all the day previous, she had been complaining of a severe pain in the head and eyes, more particularly the latter.—Judge of her astonishment and that of her friends to find, the morning following, that during the night she had become completely cross-eyed.

JEFFERSONIANA.—All doubt and dispute as to the authorship of the Declaration of Independence are at end. It was written by Jefferson. He states, in a letter written in 1819, that it was signed by every member present on the 4th of July, except Mr. Dickinson. New York, did not sign till the 15th; Pennsylvania, still later; and New Hampshire, by Mr. Thornton, not till 4th of November.

"The Congressional Journal;" says Mr. Randall, "Speaks of but one signing. And we are informed that the paper copy, which he (Jefferson) so repeatedly and particularly mentions as signed on the 4th, is not now in existence." In his cotemporaneous notes, Mr. Jefferson, according to Randall, says: "The Declaration thus signed on the 4th, on paper, was engrossed on parchment, and signed again on the 2d of August. But," says Mr. Randall, "we think we have been informed that the engrossed copy of the Declaration was not on *parchment*. Then Mr. Jefferson was mistaken in that important particular." Mr. Randall asks: "What became of this signed copy? It was, in all probability, purposely destroyed when the second copy was made complete."

Ben Randolph, the cabinet maker of Philadelphia, in whose house Jefferson first lodged, made the desk on which the Declaration was written. That desk is now in possession of a gentleman of this city, who married a grand daughter of Mr. Jefferson. The Declaration was written in the house of a Mr. Graaf, a bricklayer, on the south side of Market street, between Seventh and Eighth streets, of whom Mr. Jefferson hired a parlor and bed room.—So says Mr. Jefferson, in a letter to the Rev. John Mease, September 20, 1825.—J. H.—*Boston Transcript.*

WOODEN CANNON BALLS.—A Russian correspondent of the Rochester Union, relates the following anecdote of the Russian Czar, which shows that not even emperors are exempt from the operations of sharpers:

"The Emperor Alexander gave a large order for the manufacture of cannon balls to some concern at Helsingfors, a port on the Gulf. They completed the order, stacked up and delivered the balls, received their pay, and put their money in their pockets. The Emperor being there one day upon a visit, took it into his head to inspect the balls. Taking one up, he discovered that it was exceedingly light for iron, and taking out his knife, scraped it, and behold it was a wooden ball painted black, as was the entire lot. He caused the arrest of the swindlers, and they were transported for life to Siberia.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

We have overland intelligence from California to Oct. 9—four days later than by way of Panama. It is without importance. The Governor has issued his proclamation for a new election in the Sacramento to fill the vacancy in the State Senate caused by the death of Wm. F. Ferguson, Mr. Maloney, the new State Comptroller, had received his commission and taken the oaths, but had not entered upon his official duties. The rainy season had set in.—Arrangements were being made in San Francisco to celebrate the event of the arrival of the first Overland Mail from the States. The Frazer River excitement had entirely subsided, and the steamers from that region were returning to San Francisco loaded with disappointed miners.

HON. SIMON CAMERON.—The following, from a Boston paper, shows that our distinguished fellow-citizen stands high in other States.—

HON. SIMON CAMERON.—Several prominent and influential Opposition journals in N. York and Massachusetts have indicated their preference for Hon. Simon Cameron as the People's candidate for 1860. Mr. C. certainly occupies, just now, a very commanding position as a leading Statesman, and as Representative of Pennsylvania's interests and the sentiments of her people in the councils of the nation; and it is gratifying to see that his talents and public services are appreciated by observing citizens of other States.

☞ A young German of Chicago, named Simon, says the Press of that city, committed suicide on the 30th ult., in the following strange manner:

He went out into a shed, took a gun, and loading it with water, placed the muzzle in his mouth and fired, completely shattering his head. When found he was standing in the corner leaning on his gun. The room presented a terrible appearance, being completely drenched with blood and covered with pieces of head and brains. The cause of the suicide is traced to the refusal of Simon's father to permit him to marry the girl of his choice.

DON'T TAKE THEM.—In the November number of *Peterson's Counterfeit Detector*, the following Banks are set down as "Doubtful Pennsylvania Banks." Business men and all others should refuse to receive their notes:

Bank of Crawford County, Meadville.
Central Bank of Pennsylvania, Hollidaysburg.
McKean County Bank, Smithport.
Shamokin Bank, Shamokin.
Tioga County Bank, Tioga.
Warren County Bank, Warren.

GOLIATH OF GATH.—The following account of this giant is extracted from "Malcolm's Bible Dictionary;" "Goliath of Gath was eleven feet four inches in height; his brazen helmet weighed fifteen pounds; his target or collar affixed between his shoulders to defend his neck, about thirty; his spear was twenty-six feet long and weighed fifty pounds, its head weighing thirty-eight; his sword forty; his greaves on his legs thirty; and his coat of mail, one hundred and thirty-six! Making in all, two hundred and twenty-three pounds."

SOLITARY BANQUET.—A Cincinnati paper notices the last solitary banquet of a "last man's" club in that city. In the cholera season of 1832, seven gentlemen agreed to meet annually, and dine once together as long as they lived, a bottle of wine to be sealed and drank in memoriam by the last survivor. The first re-union was held on the 6th of October, 1833, and on the 6th of October, 1858, Dr. Vattier, sole survivor of the seven, drank from the bottle, and pledged the six dead friends, whose empty chairs and empty plates were his only society at the last melancholy feast.

THE SIBERIAN TELEGRAPH PROJECT.—We have heretofore stated that a project was on foot for the establishment of telegraphic communication between Europe and America, via the Russian possessions. A correspondent of the New Prussian Grzette says:

From Portland, at the mouth of the Columbia, in the Pacific, to Moscow, is only 2000 miles, which is not a very great distance, when it is considered that in America the lines extend to 7000. The letter states positively that this project will be carried into effect. We have reason to believe that the line of telegraph from St. Petersburg to Moscow will be extended to Kiachkta, by which means news might be received from Pekin in a week. Should this be done, all the nations who have relations with China will be forced to have recourse to this line, as being the shortest means of communication.

It is said that the Jewish nation, dispersed in almost every portion of the globe without forming anywhere an independent nation, numbers 4,690,000 persons.

Ex-Secretary Stanton has become a permanent resident of Kansas, and is spoken of for U. S. Senator.

The Middletown Journal suggests Col. John W. Forney as the anti-National Administration candidate for Governor in 1860.

Heenan has challenged Morrissey for another fight, for $5,000 a side, to take place in four or six months after the first deposit.

A dog fight took place near Louisville, on Wednesday, for, $550 a side. A New Orleans dog was the winner.

MARRIED.

On the 16th inst., by the Rev. H. Heckerman, Mr. William J. Smith, of Harrison tp., to Miss Ellen Mowry, of Napier tp.

On the 9th inst., by the same, Mr. John A. Burns and Miss Ann Mary Rock, both of Harrison tp.

On the 7th inst., by Rev. Mr. Stephens, Mr. John Shaffer to Miss Margaret Davis, both of Colerain tp.

On Thursday evening, 11th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Lemuel Evans, Esq., Mr. Andrew H. Anderson, of Bedford Co., to Miss Susan Trout, of Huntingdon Co.

On Tuesday evening, the 9th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by John Smith, Esq., Mr. Alexander Smith to Miss Mary, daughter of John P. Hoover, all of St. Clair towuship.

DIED.

In St. Louis, on Saturday morning, November 6th, EMILY M., wife of William Renshaw, Jr., aged 31 years.

LOOK OUT!

NEW GOODS!

ALTHOUGH the prospects of the Railroad are not very flattering, the friends of that enterprise have not yet quite despaired of ultimate success. Hoping that the people will see that it is not only to their interest to have the road completed as soon as possible, but that they should bear in mind that

REED & MINNICH

Have just received from the city, and are now opening out at their

Cheap Cash and Produce Store,

a large assortment of Cassimeres, Cloths, Prints, bleached and unbleached Muslins, Ginghams,

GROCERIES,

Coffee, Sugar, Syrup, extra pulverized Sugar, Cheese, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for *cash* or *produce*.

Nov. 19, 1858.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer at public sale on the premises, on *Saturday the 1st day of January, next*, the following described real estate, being a tract of land containing 50 *acres* or thereabouts, 30 of which are cleared and under fence.

The improvements are a *Grist Mill, Log and frame Dwelling House, Barn* and other out-buildings.—There is also an *orchard* thereon.

This property is in Londonderry Township, adjoining lands of Christian Allbright, Jas. Mattingly, John M. Buchanan and others.

It is close to the route of the Connellsville rail road—In close proximity with Cumberland and presents opportunities for a profitable investment.

Terms: Cash at confirmation of sale.

CHARLES HOYMAN.
J. C. ALLBRIGHT.
Adm'rs of the Estate of Sam'l Hoyman, dec'd.
Nov. 19, 1858.—d.

ALLEGHENY MALE AND FEMALE
SEMINARY,
Rainsburg, Pa.

THE Summer Term will open August 5th, Fall Term, October 21st, 1858, and Winter Term, January 18th, and Spring Term, April 5th, 1859. Circulars, with full particulars, may be had of

W. W. BRIM, A. B., *Principal*.

N. B. Half the tuition must be paid in *Advance*. Students coming to this institution will be conveyed from Bedford free of charge, on the 17th of January, by addressing a letter to Mr. Saml. Williams, of Rainsburg.

June 4, 1858.—zz.

CAUTION!

THE undersigned hereby cautions all persons from purchasing a Note given by me to D. B. Stewart, for $150,00 due on the 1st day of April, 1859, and bearing date the 25th of June, 1857, as I have not received value for the same and will not pay it unless compelled by law.

THOMAS McGREGOR.

St. Clair tp. Nov. 19, 1858.—c.*

STRAY SHEEP.

CAME to the residence of the subscriber, living in St. Clair Township, about the 20th of August last, six head of Sheep, with the left ear cropped, on each—one has a bell on—no other marks. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

Nov. 19, 1858.—c. JOHN GEPHART.

BEDFORD ACADEMY.

THE Winter session of Bedford Academy will commence on Monday next, 22d, inst.

G. W. AUGHINBAUGH,
Nov. 19, 1858. *Principal*

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

Thanksgiving in Pennsylvania.

THE GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION.

[L. S.] In the name and by the authority of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

WM. F. PACKER, Governor of the said Commonwealth.

A PROCLAMATION.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—The goodness of God to us a people calls for our public acknowledgment and our grateful praise. The past and the present are crowded with His blessings.—Nothing has occurred to imperil the principles of civil and religious liberty upon which our Government is based, or to interfere with its harmonious operations in all departments.—We are at peace with all foreign nations, and the noise of violence is unheard within our borders. While all enjoy perfect freedom, of opinion, the genial influences of our free institutions, and the mild spirit of our holy religion, are more and more uniting us in our brotherhood. Our educational institution are diffusing intelligence among the masses of our citizens, inducing a higher appreciation of their priveleges, and a deeper sense of their obligations. Though in some localities the pestilence has prevailed, our country at large has enjoyed unusual health, and we are blessed with an abundance of all the necessaries and comforts of life. Our industrial pursuits are fast recovering from the torpor induced by the recent financial embarassments; confidence is being restored, and business is resuming its wonted activity. Mercies crown all our relations in life, and the hopes of a glorious immortality wait to cheer and bless every heart.

Prompted by my own convictions of duty, and in conformity with the expressed wishes of many of my fellow-citizens, I, WM. F. PACKER, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby appoint *Thursday, the Eighteenth day of November, inst.*, to be observed as a day of general Thanksgiving and Prayer, and recommending to all our people, that, setting aside on that day all worldly pursuits, they assemble in their respective places of worship, and unite in offering thanks to God for His goodness, imploring His gracious forgiveness, and the continuance of His mercies, and while our hearts throb with gratitude to God for his unnumbered blessings, let a liberal charity be extended to all upon whom have been the burdens of misfortune and want.

Given under my hand, and the Great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this twenty-eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-third.

WM. M. HIESTER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

THE TRIUMPH OF DOUGLAS IN ILLINOIS.—The struggle in Illinois, the telegraph announces, has resulted in the triumph of Senator Douglas. A majority of his friends have been elected to both branches of the Legislature and the return to the Senate of the great revolter against Mr. Buchanan's administration secured against all ordinary contingencies. A more determined effort to ostracise and disgrace a man, by the use of all power and appliances at the command of the Administration, was never made, and its signal failure is a far more emphatic rebuke of Mr. Buchanan's Lecompton policy than would have been the success of the Republican nominee. That would have been a mere party reverse, not particularly distinguishable from the adverse results that in other States have overtaken the Administration, but the triumph of Mr. Douglas is a condemnation from his own party, achieved under party rules, and not to be appealed from upon any of the usual pleas that serve the purposes of a defeated party. Mr. Buchanan sought to crush Senator Douglas, but he has in reality placed him upon a vantage ground which, under circumstances, he would have found it difficult to gain.—*Baltimore American.*

THE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 13.

FLOUR.—The flour market to-day ruled quiet, but for all descriptions holders were firm at the closing rates of yesterday. There was nothing done in either Howard Street or Ohio Super, but the market closed steady at $5 per barrel for good brands. In City Mills Flour we had reported a sale made after Change yesterday, of 250 bbls. standard Super at $5, but to-day no transactions were effected. Extra Flour is quiet, but we have no change to note in the rates, and we quote Ohio Extra at $5.-25. Howard Street do. at $5.50, and regular shipping brands of City Mills do. at $5.75a$6 per bbl. Rye Flour is steady at $4 for first quality, and we quote Corn Meal as firm at $3.75 for Pennsylvania, $4.25 for Baltimore, and $4.25 per bbl. for Brandywine Mills.

GRAIN.—The receipts of all descriptions of Grain at the Corn Exchange to-day did not exceed 29,000 bushels. For wheat the demand was not quite so brisk, but we have no material change to note in prices. The offerings were only 14,000 bushels, and sales were made of reds at 115a122 cts. for fair to prime parcels, 113a120 cts. for common and medium lots of white; 125a130 cts. for fair do., and 135a145 cts. for good to prime samples of do. Corn was in rather better receipt this morning, but the demand for it was not active, and prices were a shade lower. There were 9,000 bushels offered, and new white sold at 64a66 cts; old do. at 71a75 cts; new yellow at 73a75 cts., and old do. at 82a85 cts. for good to prime lots. Oats continue in good request, and with fair receipts prices remain steady. There were 6000 bushels offered, most of which changed hands at 40a45 cts. for Virginia and Maryland, and 46a47 for good lots of Pennsylvania. Of Rye there was only one lot of 12 bushels prime Maryland offered; this parcel sold at 60 cts. We quote Pennsylvania nominally at 80a81 cts. per bushel.

STRAY STEERS.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber living in St. Clair township, Bedford County, some time in October; one has the left ear off, and white head, two with the right ears off, one with white head, the other white and brindle spotted, supposed to be one year old—the owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

JAMES BAREFOOT.

Nov. 12, 1858.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of Henry Beltz, late of Harrison Township, dec'd having been granted to the subscriber residing in Napier Township, notice is therefore given to all persons indebted, to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them forthwith, properly authenticated, for settlement.

Nov. 12, 1858. JOHN SILL, *Adm'r.*

FOR SALE, OR TRADE.

A Farm within one mile of the Rail Road and two miles of Stonerstown, in the Broad Top Coal region, containing about 160 acres, being good bottom land—about one-half cleared and the balance well timbered. The farm is well improved, and a fine spring of excellent water at the door of the house—also two good orchards of fruit trees on the premises.

ALSO,

A farm in Morrison's cove, adjoining lands of David Stuckey, Barley's heirs, Jacob Furry and others, containing about 200 acres, one half cleared and the balance well timbered, with an abundance of locust and chestnut timber. There are several never failing springs upon the premises with a constantly stream running through the farm. There is also a large and thrifty young orchard bearing fruit thereon. The improvements are a rough cast House, Log Barn and out buildings.

ALSO,

160 acres of land in Harrison County, Iowa, of first class prairie, close to timber and within a few miles of the Missouri river above Council Bluffs.

ALSO

Lot no. 8 of block 53 in the city of Omaha, Nebraska Territory

ALSO,

The farm in Morrison's Cove, adjoining Bloomfield Furnace, known as the "Pearson property" lately owned by David Daniels, containing 131 acres and 60 perches, with an excellent orchard of fruit trees thereon and never failing water at the door. The improvements are one large frame House, one log House and barn, with convenient out-builings. The land is good—produces well and is in a high state of cultivation. A good pike is close by leading to Hollidaysburg which with the Furnaces make a ready market at the door for all kinds of produce.

Nov. 12, 1858. O. E. SHANNON.

LADIES BAZAAR.

THE Ladies of Bedford and vicinity, are invited to call and examine the handsome assortment of *Fall and Winter Goods*, now opened, and ready for inspection, at the BAZAAR.

DRESS GOODS.

Consisting in part of Robe and plain Silks, Cashmers, Poil Dechevres, flounced and side striped DeLaine Robes, fancy and Bayadere DeLaines, French, plain and printed DeLaines, Opera Flannels English and French Merinos, Poplins, Velvets, De-Beigs, Brilliants, American and French Ginghams, English and American Prints. Shawls—a great variety such as, Long, Square and Mantilla.—Cloaks—Circular, Raglan and Mantilla styles. Furs—Ladies and Gents—Chenille Scarfs. Expansion, Skirts &c.

BONNETS,

Bridal, Velvet, Silk, Satin, Tuffted Silk, Chenille, Straw and morning bonnets, Infant's Caps, Childrens' and Missis' Straw and Silk Bonnets, Ladies' dress caps, Head-dresses, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers—French and American, and Millinery goods generally.

EMBROIDERIES.

A handsome assortment of French Sets, Collars, Childrens Sets, Edgings, Laces, Flouncings Veils, &c.

Hosiery—Gloves—Shoes—Perfumery—Jewelry, and an endless variety of Fancy articles.

All of the above goods have been purchased at prices to suit the times.

Call Ladies and examine for yourselves.

Country Milliners supplied with all kinds of Millinery.

The Public will please accept Mrs. H D. PEUGH'S thanks for the liberal patronage she has received.

Nov. 5, 1858.

PICKLES AND SHOES TO BOOT.

"Many men of many minds,"
Many shoes of many kinds;
From sizes one to number nine,
Allowing some for heel behind.

Boots for men and women too,
Some high, some low, some old and new,
With shanghai tops and pointed heels,
To make him high who lowly feels.

If prices do not suit your mind,
Just take a little cheaper kind;
But when you buy cheap shoes, beware,
For cheapest shoes are first to tear.

If fruits or pickles well put up,
Preserved fruits, or nice catsup.
Be bothering any one to taste.
To FERGUSON'S be sure to haste.

Tobacco and cigars are there,
Of qualities and kinds quite rare;
To please the taste of every one.
And make the boys appear full grown.

We take all kinds of trade for goods,
Ten wagons full from out the woods—
All kinds of produce, and of grain,
Will be received and sold again.

Now call and see this store of shoes,
Of pickles and preserves for use;
And when you call, just bring along,
What is the object of our song,

HARD TIMES RELIEF!

Nov. 5, 1858.

RICH FALL GOODS!
MRS. SARAH E. POTTS,

HAS just returned from the cities with a large and handsome stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Elegant cheap goods of all kinds, English merinos, 25 cts. per yard, shawls of every discription, and all prices, bought low at auction. Also, a large and handsome assortment of cloaks, furs victorine capes, cuffs and muffs, bonnets of all kinds, velvet, satin, drawn silks, gray straw, trimmed and untrimmed. An endless assortment of ribbons, feathers and flowers and rushes, gloves and hosiery, boots and shoes, and a full assortment of all kinds of FANCY GOODS.

Country Milliners can be supplied with all kinds of Millinary Goods.

Oct. 22, 1858.

Attention!

THE Brigade and Regimental commissioned officers of 1st Brigade, and 16 Division, P. M., are hereby ordered to meet as a board of Auditors, at the Court House in the Borough of Bedford, on *Thursday the 18th day of November, inst.* at 10 o'clock, A. M., to perform the duties required by the act of General Assembly, approved 21st day of April, A. D., 1858, for the better regulation of the Militia of this Commonwealth; also all officers having in charge the accounts of the different companies will appear and present the said accounts for Settlement on said day.

LEMUEL EVANS,
Brigade Inspector.

Evansville, Nov. 5, 1858.-b.

Mislaid or Lost.

A manuscript Journal kept by William Maclay when a Senator in Congress in 1790-1. It was, some years ago, in the possession of the Reverend William M. Hall, and may have been loaned by him when living in Bedford or Lewistown. Any one having it, or a knowledge of it, is requested to hand over the book, or to communicate the information, to Francis Jordan Esq., of Bedford, or to George W. Harris, Esq., of Harrisburg, Pa.

Nov. 5, 1858.-c.

SWAIM'S PANACEA at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

NEW AUTUMN AND WINTER GOODS.

OSTER MANSPEAKER & CARN, have now in store a complete stock of

Seasonable Dry Goods,

Embracing printed Byadere, Pacific, and Hamilton Delaines, Robes Volentine, Robes A'Quilla, rich Black and Fancy Silks, Saxony and Paris Plaids, Coburgs and Merinos, in all desirable colors, from 25 cts. up, Plain and printed Persian Cloth, from 12½ cts, up, printed Flannels, Indian Linens, Swiss and Cambrick Muslins, Scotch Plaid and Bay State Blanket Shawls from $1.50 up, Gloves and Hosiery, dress trimmings and Fringes, Morino under shirts and drawers, Comforts and Scarfs. Bleached and unbleached Muslins, in all widths, from 6¼ cts. up, checks, ginghams, tickings, flaunels, new style fall Prints from 6¼ cts. up, Linseys, Jeans, Satinetts from 37½ cts. up, Cassimers, Cloths, and every other article usually kept in a well assorted

STOCK OF DRY GOODS,

Together with a large assortment of Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Glass and Queensware, Cutlery, Fresh family Groceries, &c. &c.

We respectfully invite every person to call and examine our Goods before purchasing as we are determined to sell exceedingly low for cash or approved produce.

Oct. 15, 1858.

A. B. Cramer & Co.

HAVE just received a large and general assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

all of which have been purchased since the great decline in prices East.

Our assortment is the best we have ever offered, including all the newest styles in every department.

Unprecedented bargains will be offered our friends and customers for cash or produce.

A liberal credit will be extended to those only, who will promptly settle their accounts every January, by *cash or note.*

No trouble to show goods. Call and see the bargains.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Oct. 29, 1858

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

THERE will be sold at the late residence of Wm. Malken, dec'd, on Wednesday, the 24th day of NOVEMBER, next, the following described REAL ESTATE, to wit: A TRACT OF LAND containing 121 acres, situate one mile from the Borough of Bedford, adjoining lands of John Amos, George Weidel, Job Mann and others, of which about 80 acres are cleared, part good meadow, the balance timber land, having thereon a *Log House, Log Barn and sundry out-buildings*, a young orchard of choice fruit trees, and several springs of never failing water.

One third of the purchase money to be paid in hand. 1st April, next, and the remainder in two equal annual payments thereafter, with interest and to be secured by judgments.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock on said day

JOB MANN, Executor.

Oct. 29 1858.

HO! FOR BARGAINS!

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

J. & J. M. SHOMAKER respectfully beg leave to inform their numerous friends and patrons that they have just returned from the eastern Cities, and are now opening one of the best stocks of goods that have ever been brought to Bedford, which they will sell at a very small advance; consisting in part of a general assortment of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, Queensware, Hardware, &c., &c., &c.

Also, a large assortment of *Groceries*, such as Syrup, Molasses, White and Brown Sugars, Fish, Cheese, Salt, Spices, Indigo, Coffee, Extract of Coffee, Candles, Tar and Oil, Tobacco, &c., &c., &c.

To good and punctual customers, a credit of six months will be given.

Thankful for past favors, they hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods, for which the highest market prices will be paid.

Oct. 22, 1858.

BEDFORD FOUNDRY AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscribers offer at private sale until Tuesday the 16th day of November next, and if not then disposed of, will on that day sell at publcutery, on the premises, all the fixtures belonging to their Foundry, embracing a good six-horse Steam Engine, Fan, Cupola, two Lathes, together with a great variety of patterns, for Thrashing Machines, Stoves, Ploughs, saw and Grist Mill gearing &c., &c., and Flasks for the same, sufficient to do almost any kind of work usually done in a Country Establishment.

A good business has heretofore been done in this Establishment, and it being the only Foundry in Bedford makes it a desirable opening to any person wishing to engage in the business.

Terms will be made to suit purchasers.

D. WASHABAUGH,
MICHAEL BANNON.

Oct. 1, 1858.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of Elizabeth Long, late of Middle Woodbury Township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, living in South Woodberry Township, all persons indebted to said Estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB LONG,
Nov. 5, 1858. *Administrator.*

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted by the Register of the Orphans Court of Bedford County to the undersigned upon the Estate of Levi Clark, late of West Providence Township dec'd. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement.

SOLOMON WILLIAMS,
Nov. 5, 1858. *Administrator.*

Barley Wanted.

THE subscriber will give the highest cash price for good Barley, on delivery at his Brewery in the east end of Bedford.

Oct. 22, 1858-tf E. HOFFMAN.

PICKLING VINEGAR.

PINE Cider Vinegar just received—also mould Candles. Extra quality.

Oct. 1, 1858. A. B. CRAMER & Co.

TO INVALIDS.

Dr. Hardman, Analytical Physician

Physician for diseases of the Lungs, Throat and Heart, formerly Physician to the

CINCINNATI MARINE HOSPITAL, also to INVALIDS RETREAT.

Author of "Letters to Invalids," Editor of the "Medical Stethyscope," &c.,

NOVEMBER APPOINTMENT.

BEDFORD, "WASHINGTON HOUSE,"
SATURDAY NOVEMBER 20TH, 1858.

DR. Hardman treats Consumption, Bronchitis Asthma, Laryngittis, and all diseases of the throat and lungs, by medical Inhalation, lately used in the Bromton Hospital, London. The great point in the treatment of all human maladies is to get at the disease in the direct manner. All medicinee are estimated by their action upon the organ requiring relief. This is the important fact upon which Inhalation is based. If the stomach is diseased we take medicine t irectly into the stomach. If the lungs are diseased, breathe or inhale medicated vapors directly into the lungs. Medicines are the antidotes to disease and should be applied to the very seat of disease. Inhalation is the application of this principle to the treatment of the lungs, for it gives us direct access to those intricate air cells and tubes which lie out of reach of every other means of administering medicines.—The reason that consumption, and other diseases of the lungs, have heretofore resisted all treatment has been because they had never been approached in a direct manner by medicine. They were intended to act upon the lungs and yet were applied to the stomach. Their action was intended to be local, and yet they were so administered that they should act constitutionally, exending immediate and principal action upon the unoffending stomach, whilst the foul ulcers within the lungs were unmolested. Inhalation brings the medicine in direct contact with the disease, without the disadvantage of any violent action. Its application is so simple that it can be employed by the youngest infant or feeblest invalid. It does not derange the stomach, or interfere in the least degree with the strength, comfort, or business of the patient.

OTHER DISEASES TREATED.—In relation to the following diseases, either when complicated with lung affections or existing alone, I also invite consultation. I usually find them promptly curable.

Prolapsus and all other forms of female complaints, irregularities, and weakness.

Palpitation and other forms of Heart Disease, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, and all other diseases of stomach and bowels, &c.

All diseases of the eye and ear. Neuralgia, Epilepsy, and all forms of nervous disease. No charge for consultation.

S. D. HARDMAN, M. D.

July 8, 1858.

BEDFORD *Machine Shop!*

THE subscriber would most respectfully announce to the farming community, and public in general, that he still continues to manufacture at his shop, in Bedford, Pa., the following farming utensils, of the very best material, and in the most workmanlike manner, viz:

Four and Six Horse Tumbling Shaft Power Machines,

with large open cylinders, six staves, and spikes screwed in, and improved Straw Shakers attached. Their superiors for strength and speed are not made in this or any other County in the State.

Four Horse Tumbling Shaft and Strap power Machine, with cylinder open or shut, as may be desired, and shaker of the best kind, for convenience, ease of draft, and perfect working. This machine has no superior any where. THREE HORSE MACHINES, of the same kind. TWO AND THREE HORSE TUMBLING SHAFT POWER MACHINES, a very convenient and excellent machine for small farmers, with or without shakers.

HILL SIDE PLOUGHS,

of a very superior pattern to any in use in this country. SINGLE AND DOUBLE MOVEL PLOUGHS, WITH STEEL SHOVELS.

CULTIVATORS,

Peckham's New York FIVE-HOED STEEL POINT EXPANDING CULTIVATOR; Rogers Pittsburg patent STEEL TOOTH EXPANDING CULTIVATOR, for working corn, or seeding in grain, Fanning Mills, Horse Rakes Lever Cutting Boxes, Harrows and Wheelbarrows, made to order.

All the above articles constantly on hand, and sold on reasonable terms.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines, whether made here or elsewhere, done on the shortest notice.

Castings for all my machines and Ploughs, made at the Foundry of Mr. Michael Bannan, in Bedford, and will compare with any made in the State for strength and durability *BLACKSMITHING* done to order. All my work warrented to give satisfaction.

From a past experience of twenty years in the Machine business, I feel confident that I can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor me with a call. Call and examine my work before you purchase elsewhere, as I am determined to please all.

Horses, grain of all kinds, lumber and iron, will be taken in exchange for work.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Machinist.

Bedford, May 7, 1858.-8m

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP

THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Ashcom" for the purpose of conducting a general

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE

business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c., &c.

They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.

A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality, warranted equal to the best eastern make.—Machinery of all kinds repaired promptly.—Patterns made to order.

GILLIARD DOCK,
C. W. ASHCOM.

Nov. 6, 1857,

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership heretofore existing and doing business under the firm name of Barclay & Garretson, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The Books, &c., are in the hands of B. W. Garretson, who is authorized to settle the business of the late firm.

S. M. BARCLAY,
Nov. 5, 1858. B. W. GARRETSON.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to Samuel Shuck & Co., are requested to call and make settlement, as they are determined to close their books by the 1st of January, 1859, either by payment of cash or note.

S. SHUCK & CO.

Oct. 8, 1858.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscriber on the Estate of Wm. Nycum, late of Monroe township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make payment immediately and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN NYCUM, of Monroe tp.
Oct. 22, 1858. Adm'r.

BURNING FLUID and Pine oil always to be had at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store

August 6, 1858.

THE GREAT BEAUTIFIER
So Long Unsuccessfully Sought,
FOUND AT LAST!

FOR IT RESTORES PERMANENTLY GRAY hair to its original color; covers luxuriantly the bald head: removes all dandruff, itching and all scrofula, scald head and all eruptions; makes the hair soft, healthy, and glossy; and will preserve it to any imaginable age, removes, as if by magic, all blotches, &c. from the face, and cures all neuralgia and nervous head ache. See circular and the following.

DOVER, N. H., Feb. 2d, 1857.

PROF. O. J. WOOD & CO—Gents: Within a few days we have received so many orders and calls for Pro. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, that to day we were compelled to send to Boston for a quantity, (the 6 dozen you forwarded all being sold,) while we might order a quantity from you. *Every bottle we have sold seems to have produced three new customers* and the approbation, and patronage it receives from the most substantial and worthy citizens of our vicinity, fully convince us that it is A MOST VALUABLE PREPARATION.

Send us as soon as you can gross of $1 size; and one dozen $2 size; and believe us yours very respectfully.

DANIEL LATHORP & Co.

Hickory Grove, St. Charles Co., Mo. Nov. 19, '56.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—Dear Sir: Some time last summer we were induced to use some of your Hair Restorative, and its effects were so wonderful, we feel it our duty to you and the afflicted, to report it.

Our little son's head for some time had been perfectly covered with sores, and some called it scald head. The hair almost entirely came off in consequence, when a friend, seeing his sufferings, advised us to use your Restorative, we did so with little hope of success, but to our surprise, and that of all our friends a very few applications removed the disease entirely, and a new and luxuriant crop of hair soon started out, and we can now say that our boy has as healthy a scalp, and as luxuriant a crop of hair as any other child. We can therefore, and do hereby recommend your Restorative, as a perfect remedy for all diseases of the scalp and hair. We are, yours respectfully,

GEORGE W. HIGGINBOTHAM,
SARAH A. HIGGINBOTHAM.

Gardiner, Maine, June 22, 1855.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—Dear Sir: I have used two bottles of Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, and can truly say it is the greatest discovery of the age for restoring and changing the Hair. Before using it I was a man of seventy. My hair has now attained its original color. You can recommend it to the world without the least fear, as my case was one of the worst kind.

Yours Respectfully,
DANIEL N. MURPHY.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors 312 Broadway, New York. (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment.) and 114 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.

For sale by Dr. B. F. Harry.

And sold by all good Druggists.

Oct. 1, 1858.

Iron City College

Iron City Commercial College.

PITTSBURGH, PA. CHARTERED 1855.

300 Students attending January, '58.

Now the largest and most thorough Commercial School of the United States. Young men prepared for actual duties of the Counting Room.

J. C. SMITH, A. M. Prof. of Book-keeping and Science of Accounts.

A. T. DOUTHETT, Teacher of Arithmetic and Commercial Calculation.

J. A. HENDRICK and T. C. JENKINS, Teachers of Book-keeping.

A. COWLEY and W. A. MILLER, Profs. of Penmanship.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE ENTRY BOOK-KEEPING,

As used in every department of business.

COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC—RAPID BUSINESS WRITING—DETECTING COUNTERFEIT MONEY—

MERCANTILE CORRESPONDENCE—COMMERCIAL LAW—

Are taught, and all other subjects necessary for the success and through education of practical business man.

12 PREMIUMS,

Drawn all the premiums in Pittsburg for the past three years, also in Eastern and Western Cities, for best Writing.

NOT ENGRAVED WORK.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION.

Students enter at any time—No vacation—Time unlimited—Review at pleasure—Graduates assisted in obtaining situations—Tuition for Full Commercial Course, $35,00—Average time 8 to 12 weeks—Board, $2.50 per week—Stationery, $6,00—Entire cost, $60,00 to $70,00.

☞Ministers' Sons received at half price.

For Card—Circular—Specimens of Business and Ornamental Writing—inclose two stamps, and address

F. W. JENKINS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Oct. 1, 1858.-2y.

UNION HOTEL,
Bedford, Pa.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public that he has opened a Hotel, under the above name, in the old and well known Globe building, on West Pitt Street, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, where he will be happy to see all his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render all his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

☞ Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month and year.

JONATHAN HORTON.

Bedford, April 30, 1858

NOTICE.

GEORGE B. AMICK, surviving partner of the late firm of GEO. B. AMICK & BROTHER, notifies all persons interested, that the books of said firm remain in his hands for settlement, and that circumstances demand an immediate closing up of the business of said firm. Persons indebted or having settlements to make, are therefore requested to call on the subscriber without delay.

St. Clairsville, June 11, 1858.-tf.

The subscriber will continue the *mercantile business* at the *old stand*, where he will be happy to meet and supply the wants of his friends and customers at all times. He will receive in a couple of weeks a new supply of seasonable goods, which he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms.

GEO. B. AMICK.

WALL and BLIND PAPER.—Dr. B. F. Harry is our agent for this necessary article. By calling at his store, our patrons will see samples of our papers. We have made our spring selections with much care, and think we cannot fail to please.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral and Jayne's Expectorant at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

August 6, 1858.

DR. W. H. WHITMOR,

OF Lancaster City, late of Philadelphia, where he has been in successful practice for a number of years, received his education at the best Medical College in the United States, and had the experience and practice in the different Hospitals for several years, a member of the Analytical Medical Institute of New York, and late Surgeon of the United States Navy, now offers himself to the public to attend any professional calls.

The purest medicines always on hand direct from the best Laboratories of our country, and the Botanical Gardens of the world. No patent medicine prescribed or recommended. Medicines used only which will not break down the constitution, but will renovate the system from all injuries it has sustained from mineral medicines. Chronic and difficult diseases must be treated upon analytical principles, which is to know and ascertain what disease is. Its nature and character require a knowledge of the chemical constituents of every solid and fluid of the human body; the changes those solids and fluids are capable of undergoing. To know what medicines to employ to cure diseases, requires a knowledge of the chemical constituents of all agents employed in medicine; and if we are in possession of this knowledge, it is possible to cure any disease—no matter of how long standing—and leave the patient in a healthy and perfectly cured condition.

Melancholy, Aberration, or that state of alienation and weakness of the mind which renders persons incapable of enjoying the pleasures of performing the duties of life; Dyspepsia; that distressing disease and fell destroyer of health and happiness, undermining the constitution, and yearly carrying thousands to untimely graves, can most emphatically be cured. Rheumatism, in any form or condition, chronic or acute, warranted curable; Epilepsy or falling sickness; all chronic and stubborn cases of Female Diseases radically removed; Salt Rheum, and every description of ulcerations; Piles and Scrofulous Diseases, which have baffled all previous medical skill can be cured by my treatment, when the constitution is not exhausted.

I do say all diseases (yes, *Consumption*) can be cured.

☞ *Cancer cured without the knife.*.

I will remain in my office on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 9 o'clock A. M., to accommodate patients from a distance, and consult in the English and German languages. Will make visits to any distance if required. May be addressed by letter, Fulton Square, Lancaster city, Pa.

July 30, 1858-1y.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR,
PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD.

Compounded entirely from GUMS,

IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public, that acts as a *Cathartic*, easier, milder, and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a *Cathartic*, but a *Liver* remedy, acting first on the *Liver* to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most *Cathartics*. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it; and when taken daily in moderate doses, will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

The Liver is one of the principal regulators of the human body, and when it performs its functions well the powers of the system are fully developed. The *stomach* is almost entirely dependent on the healthy action of the Liver for the proper performance of its functions. When the stomach is at fault, the bowels are at fault, and the whole system suffers in consequence of one organ—the *Liver*—having ceased to do its duty. For the disease of that organ, one of the proprietors has made it his study, in a practice of more than twenty years, to find some remedy wherewith to counteract the many derangements to which it is liable.

To prove that this remedy is at last found, any person troubled with Liver Complaint in any of its forms, has but to try a bottle, and conviction is certain.

These gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stamgest well, purifying the blood, giving tone and health to the weak machinery, removing the causes of the disease, and effecting a radical cure.

Bilious attacks are cured, and, what is better, prevented by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring prevents nightmare.

Only one dose taken at night loosens the bowels gently, and cures costiveness.

One dose taken after each meal will cure Dyspepsia.

☞One dose of two teaspoonsful will always relieve Sick Headache.

One bottle taken for female obstruction removes the cause of the disease, and makes a perfect cure.

Only one dose immediately relieves Cholic, while

One dose often repeated is a sure cure for Cholera Morbus, and a preventive of Cholera.

One dose taken often will prevent the recurrence of bilious attacks while it relieves all painful feelings.

☞Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after long sickness.

One bottle taken for Jaundice removes all yellowness or unnatural color from the skin.

One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite and makes food digest well.

One dose often repeated cures Chronic Diarrhœa in its worst forms, while summer and bowel complaints yield almost to the first dose.

One or two doses cures attacks caused by worms, while for worms in children, there is no safer or speedier remedy in the world, as it *never fails*.

A few bottles cures Dropsy, by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, and all Fevers of a Bilious Type. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor. ☞Mix Water in the Mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

The Liver Invigorator

Is a great scientific Medical Discovery, and is daily working cures almost too great to believe. It cures as if by magic, *even the first dose giving benefit* and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of *Liver* Complaint, from the worst Jaundice or Dyspepsia to a common headache, all of which are the result of a *Diseased Liver*.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

DR. SANFORD, Proprietor, 345 Broadway, N. Y.

Sold in Bedford by Dr. B. F. HARRY, and retailed by all Druggists.

June 11, 5858.-zz.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR

Dissolution Notice.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of COLVIN & ROBESON, in the Mercantile business has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons indebted to the late firm are requested to call and settle their accounts.

J. E. COLVIN,
J. M. ROBESON.

Schelsburg, Oct. 8, 1858.-d*

The subscriber will continue the business at the old stand, where he has just received a new supply of Fall and Winter Goods, which he will sell low for cash or produce.

J. E. COLVIN.

Sold Out.

THE undersigned having disposed of his entire stock of Goods begs leave to notify all persons knowing themselves indebted to him either by note or book account to call and settle before the first of January 1859.

All neglecting to do so will find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

G. W. RUPP.

Oct. 22, 1858.

PURE CASTOR OIL at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

August 6, 1858.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the American Agriculturist.

Feeding Horses—A Common Mistake.

The practice of regulating the food of horses by the amount of work they are required to perform, is a good one, if properly followed. For example, a horse when lying comparatively idle, as in winter, should have less solid food than amid the hard work of spring and summer.—Again: if a horse is about to be put to work of extra labor, it is well to fortify him for it by a little extra feeding beforehand. But the mistake we refer to is the practice of over-feeding him an hour or so before putting him to work. If an extra service is required of a horse, on any particular day, and an extra feed is to be given him, let him have it the evening beforehand, rather than in the morning an hour or two before being put to work. Why so? Because, if he is put to work so soon after eating, his food does not become digested, and he is obliged to carry about with him a large mass of undigested fodder, which is rather a burden than a help to him. If he is well fed the evening before, the food is assimilated—changed to flesh and blood—and sends health and vigor through the whole system. As a general rule, a working horse should be fed regularly, both as to the time and the amount.

HINTS ON BUTTER MAKING.—A lady in Schuyler County thinks, and rightly too, that there is no necessity for there being so much trash thrown upon the market under the name of butter. She asks why cannot the western and midland counties of New York produce as good butter and cheese, and get as good prices for it, as Orange county? *Ans.*—Some of them can and do, though not a little of the western product is sold under the name of Orange county butter. The truth is, the Orange county people for so long a time sent uniformly good butter and cheese, that a reputation was established. Our correspondent is right, in conjecturing that most of the trash, amounting to about three-fourths of all the butter sold in the country, results from ignorance of the method of making it well. A little more knowledge on the part of the makers, would from the same milk, produce butter worth, today, in the New York market, 25 cents per lb., wholesale, whereas their butter is now sold from 14 to 16 cents per lb. Our correspondent says she obtained for her butter the same price that has been paid for the Orange county product. We do not quite understand her description respecting "churning the whole milk," and yet "adding one quart of boiling water to the cream." Any hints and suggestions on this topic will be gladly received.—Let us have a large amount of experience from different persons, as all hints received will add to the value of the proposed discussion, which we hope will furnish the best views and practical directions yet published.—*Ib.*

SWAMP LAND.—There is a special beauty about an object redeemed from positive waste and ugliness, and made to minister to human wants. There is a bit of swamp land in view from our window, where three years ago we could not walk without wet feet, and which, from the creation down, had only borne brush and sour grasses. It is now thickly covered with a beautiful sod of herds-grass and white clover. It has been drained, and the surface is now as dry as upland. Last year the acre and a half cut three tons of good hay, and this season it has pastured two cows from June to September, giving them a full flow of milk, and the feed is still good. The pasturage is worth at least twenty dollars. Muck enough has been taken from the ditches to pay the whole cost of reclaiming. Three years ago it was not worth thirty dollars; it is now worth three hundred, and will pay the interest on that sum.—*Ib.*

TAKE CARE OF THE IMPLEMENTS.—All kinds of farm implements and machinery are expensive, and with the best of care and use must often be replaced by new ones. But their durability depends a great deal upon the manner of using and keeping them. If never sheltered or painted they will work and soon rot. The wood-work of all tools, it kept well painted and housed, will outlast much of the iron work. Whenever the sun opens cracks in the timber they should be filled with putty and paint Manufacturers declare that not half the farmers know how to use machines, and it is too true for the interest of the latter; and even the maker of a machine is liable to suffer by the want of knowledge how to manage on the part of those who use them. Farmers should understand the principles upon which the construction and operation of machines depend.—Every part of a machine which is subject to friction should be kept well oiled.—*Ib.*

☞There is not a spider hanging on the King's wall but hath its errand; there is not a nettle that groweth in the corner of the churchyard but hath its purpose; there is not a single insect fluttering in the breeze but accomplisheth some divine decree; and I will never have it that God created any Christian man to be a blank, and to be a nothing.—*Spurgeon.*

THE GREAT PURIFIER!—
THE WORLD CHALLENGED!—
☞TO PRODUCE ITS EQUAL!
☞THE BLOOD SEARCHER
☞GLORIOUS TRIUMPHANT!

Sworn statement of David McCreary, of Napier Township, Bedford county:

In April, 1856, as near as I can remember, a small pimple made its appearance on my upper lip, which soon became enlarged and sore. I used poltices of sorrel, and a wash of blue vitriol, without effect. Finding the sore extending, I called on Dr. Ely, of Schellsburg, who pronounced it CANCER, and proscribed a wash of sugar of lead and bread poultices. Finding these remedies of no avail, I called upon Dr. Shaffer, of Davidsville, Somerset county, who also pronounced the disease Cancer, and gave me internal and external remedies—the latter consisting principally of caustic; but all to no purpose, as the disease continued spreading toward the nose. I next used a preparation of arsenic, in the form of salve. This for a time checked the disease, but the inflamation soon increased. I next called upon Dr. Statler of St. Clairsville, Bedford county, who also pronounced the disease Cancer, and applied a salve said to be a never failing remedy, but it had no effect whatever in checking the spread of the sore. In December, of the same year, the disease had eaten away a greater part of my upper lip, and had attacked the nose, when I went to Cincinnati, where I consulted Prof. R. S. Newton, of the Electic Medical College. He pronounced the disease a cutaneous Cancer, superinduced by an inordinate use of mercury.—He applied mild zinc ointment, and gave internal remedies. My face healed up, but the inflamation was not thoroughly removed. In Febuary, 185 , he pronounced me cured, and I left for home. In April the disease again returned and so violent was the pain that I could not rest at night. Late in May I returned to Cincinnati, and again placed myself under the charge of Dr. Newton, with whom I remained until September, during which time he used every known remedy, and partly succeeded in checking the disease, but when I returned home there were still three discharging ulcers upon my face. I continued using Newton's preparations, and also medicine that I got from Dr. Ely, but the Cancer continued growing until it had *eat off the left side of my nose, the greater portion of my left cheek, and had attacked my left eye.* I had given up all hope of ever being cured; since Dr. Ely said he could only give relief; but that a cure was impossible. In March, 1858, I bought a bottle of 'Blood Scearcher,' out I must confess that I had no faith in it. I was very weak when I commenced taking it; but I found that I gained strength day by day, and also that the ulcers commenced drying up. I continued, and when the third bottle was taken my face was healed as if by a miracle. I used a forth bottle, and I have been healthier since than I have been for the last seven years. Although my face is sadly disfigured, I am still grateful to a benign Providence who has spared my life, and which has been done through the instrumentality of LINDSEY'S IMPROVED BLOOD SEARCHER. D. McCREARY.

Sworn and subscribed, this 31st day of August, A. D. 1858. before me, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the Borough of Hollidaysburg, Blair county, Pa.

Witness—U. J. Jones. JOHN CORLEY, J. P.

NEW EVIDENCE.

Being afflicted with a grievous letter on the arms and face—after trying many remedies which utterly failed to cure—I was persuaded by W. M. Barris & Co. to try Lindsay's Improved Blood Searcher; and now, six weeks after finishing the *second bottle*, pronounced myself cured.

The letter broke out, something over a year ago, on the inside of my arms, extending from the elbows down to the wrists; also, on my face, immediately round the mouth and chin, and continued to be a *perfect torment to me until cured by the Blood Searcher.* My arms, were almost useless, owing to the cracks and sores on them, liable to bleed at any time on the least exertion to lift or work, and sometimes so itchy that I could scarcely prevent tearing off my flesh. I have now been cured six weeks and feel it due to Mr. Lindsey, and to the public generally, to make this statement, in hope that others like myself may be benefitted by using his valuable medicine. her
JANE ✕ WILSON.
mark

Sworn and subscribed before me, one of the Aldermen in and for the City of Pittsburg, this 28th day of July, A. D. 1858.
AND. McMASTER, *Alderman.*

For sale by F. C. Reamer, M. D., Bedford; G. D. Trout, Alum Bank; Simon Hershman, Pleasantville; John G. Schell, do; L. N. Fyan, West End, P. Office; Frederick Corl, Marietta; G. B. Amick, St. Clairsville; Jacob Baird, Barndollars Mills; Nicholas Koons, Willow Grove; John Bowser, Bowser's Mill; A. C. Evans, Rainsburg; B. F. Horn & Bro., Schellsburg; J. & J. M. Shoemaker, Charlesville; Hilligas & Mowry, Buena Vista; John Wayde, New Paris; Murray & Bro., Bloody Run; Dr. J. A. Mann, do.; Piper & Scott, Pattonsville; David Beegle, Waterstreet; John Wisegarver, Woodberry; G. D. Kauffman, Flitchville; John Dasher, Yellow Creek; all of Bedford County.

LINDSEY & LEMON, *Proprietors,*
Hollidaysburg, Pa.
Sept. 17, 1858.-6m.

LIST OF CAUSES

PUT down for trial at November term (th15 day) 1858:

John Shreeves	vs	Joseph Hixon
John May	"	Geo. Troutman et al
Dean & Tricker	"	Fleming & Wiley
H. & B. T. R. & P. R. Co.	"	Patrick Leddy
Eben Pennell	"	A. R. Crane et al
Benj. Mahony et al	"	Solomon Spousler
John S. Hetrick	"	Charles Smith
Martin Helsel	"	Mary Barley
Wm. C. Logan Esq.	"	D. H. Hoffus Esq.
Levi Hardinger	"	J. C. Morgart
John Weimer	"	James Carnell
Wm. Border's use	"	John Taylor et al
John Weimer's use	"	James Carnell
David Helsel	"	John Long et al
Maria McEidowny	"	Samuel Williams
Lewis Johnson	"	Amos Robenett et al
Dr. John Getty	"	Barndollar & Ashcom
Joseph Barley	"	Jackson Stuckey
Joseph Filler	"	Law. Jamison
T. McCauley & Co.	"	John Davidson & Co.
G. D. Trout	"	John Feaster
John C. Rahm	"	Hopewell Coal & Iron Co.
Joseph Bergess	"	Wm. Kiser et al

Proth'y's Office, Bedford, October 22, 1858. } S. H. TATE.

NEW GOODS!
Good News for the People!

ALTHOUGH the prospects of the Railroad are not very flattering, the friends of that enterprise have not yet quite despaired of u'timate success. Hoping that the people will see that it is not only to their interest to have the road completed as soon as possible, but that they should bear in mind that at

REED & MINNICHS,

Who have just received from the city, and are now opening out at their

Cheap Cash and Produce Store,

a large assortment of Cassimeres, Cloths, Prints, bleached and unbleached Muslins, Ginghams,

GROCERIES,

Coffee, Sugar, Syrup, extra pulverized Sugar, Cheese, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for *cash* or *produce.*
Aug. 20, 1858.

STRAYS.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber living in St. Clair township, sometime in September last, a Red Brindle steer, supposed to be three years old last spring, with a small piece cut out of the right ear, at the under side—no other marks;—the other is a Red Heifer, with some white over the back, supposed to be about 2 years old, last spring, both ears cropped, and a hole in each—no other marks—the owner is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges, and take them away.
Oct. 15, 1858. WM. BAREFOOT.

For the Hair—Jockey Club, and new mown hay, pomatums, genuine ox marrow, at Dr. Harry's.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fi. Fa. to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Monday, the 15th day of Nov'r, 1858, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described real estate to wit:

One tract of land, containing 90 acres, more or less about 60 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house, with kitchen attached, and double log barn thereon erected, also an apple orchardthereon, adjoining lands of Caselton Ake, W. Griffith, Isaac Corle and others; situate in Union township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Adam Corle.

ALSO,

One tract of land, containing 75 acres, more or less, about 10 acres cleared and under fence; adjoing lands of Rudolph Hoover, Peter Stern, Philip Croft and others; situate in Middle Woodbery tp., Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Edward Pearson.

ALSO,

All of one of Defendant's right, title, interest and claim in and to one tract of land, containing 35 acres, more or less, about 12 acres cleared and under fence, with two log dwelling houses, frame stable, and a three story frame grist mill thereon erected, adjoining lands of Samuel Beckly, Jacob Miller and others; situate in St. Clair township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Adam Easter.

ALSO,

All of Defendant's right, title, interest and claim in and to a lot of ground in the Borough of Bedford, fronting 60 feet on the north of Pitt Street, and extending back about 200 feet, and numbered in the general plan of said Borough as No. 188, and having thereon erected a two story log house, with back building attached, and three small frame shops thereon, adjoining lot of John Alsip on the east, and lot occupied by Geo. Funk's heir's on the west; situate in the said Borough of Bedford, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Christopher Riley.

ALSO,

All Defendant's right, title, interest and claim in and to one tract of land, containing 274 acres, more or less, about 80 acres cleared and under fence, with two log dwelling houses and double log barn thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon; adjoining lands of Geo. Rice, Samuel Wilkinson, Reuben O'Neal and others; situate in Monroe township, Bedford County, and taken in execution, as the property of John Gillam.

ALSO,

One tract of land, containing 30 acres, more or less, about 25 acres cleared and under fence, with a log house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Wm. D. Bequeath, Henry O'Neal, Joel Clark and others; situate in Monroe township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Solomon Kegg.

ALSO,

All Defendant's right, title, interest and claim in and to one tract of land, containing 160 acres, more or less, about 70 acres cleared and under fence, with two log dwelling houses and log barn thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon; adjoining lands of George Smouse, Jacob Barndollar and others; situate in Snake Spring township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of John Koontz.

ALSO,

One tract of land, containing 250 acres, more or less, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story frame house, with kitchen attached, and back-house and other out-buildings thereon erected; also some fruit trees thereon; adjoining lands of John Mills' heirs, Alexander Fletcher, Jacob C. Boon and others; situate in Monroe tp., Bedford County, and taken in execution as the properety of Michael Miller.

ALSO,

One tract of land, containing 157 acres, more or less, about 70 acres cleared and under fence, with a log house and barn thereon erected, adjoining lands of Nathan Robison, Anthony Smith, Sam'l Jay and others; situate in Monroe township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Michael Miller.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing 4 acres, more or less, and all cleared and under fence, ading lands of John Cashman, Jacob Cashman and the heirs of Dr. Peter Shoenberger, on the south and west—

ALSO,

All Defendants right, title, interest, and claim, in and to one tract of land containing 12 acres, more or less, all cleared and under fence, adjoining lands of Jacob Casper, and heirs of Dr. Peter Shoenberger, and others, and all situate in Middle Woodberry Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of John W. Duncan.
WM. S. FLUKE, *Sheriff.*
Oct. 22, 1858.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

ALL persons interested, are hereby notified that the following named accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's office of Bedford County, and that the same will be presented to the orphans' Court, in and for said County, on Tuesday, the 16th day of November, next, at the Court House, in Bedford.

The account of Anthony Smith, Executor of the last will &c, of Hannah Haney, late of Cumberland Valley Township, dec'd

The account of Philip Evans, Guardian of Harrison Evans, of Monroe Township.

The account of Jacob Keifer, and David Boyer, Executors of the last will &c., of Christian Weinbrenner, late of Middle Woodberry Township, dec'd.

The account of Simon Karn, and Jeremiah Weicht, Executors of the last will &c. of Charles Weicht, late of West Providence Township, dec'd.

The account of S. L. Russell, Executor of the last will &c. of Mary Ann Davidson, late of Bedford Township, dec'd who was administratrix of Margaret Davidson, late of said Township, dec'd.

S. H. TATE,
Register.

Registers office,
Oct 15, 1858.

Bedford County ss.

AT an Orphans Court held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 30th day of August, A. D. 1858, before the Judges of the said Court.

On motion of John Mower, Esq., the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of Mrs. Sophia Mower, late of Colerain Township, dec'd, to wit: Eliza, intermarried with Elijah Weaver, residing in the State of Ohio, Rebecca, intermarried with Joshua Filler, residing in Bedford County, Nancy, intermarried with Jacob Moss, residing in Wood County, Ohio, Sarah, intermarried with Emanuel J. Diehl, and Elizabeth, intermarried with Levi Kegg, residing in Bedford County Pa., to be and appear at an Orphans Court, to be held at Bedford, in and for said County, on the 3d Monday, fifteenth day, of Novembe, next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation which has been valued and appraised, or show cause why the same should not be sold by order of the said Court.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court, at Bedford, the first day of Sept. A. D. 1858.

SAMUEL H. TATE,
Clerk.

Attest,
WM. S. FLUKE Sheriff.
Sept. 24. 1858.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration have been granted to the subscriber, by the Register of Bedford County, on the estate of Himas O'Neal, late of West Providence Township, dec'd. All persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JONATHAN SNYDER,
Oct. 5, 1858. *Adm'r.*

JAYNE'S Wrights, Bennett's and Dyott's pills at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.
August 6, 1858.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution, established by special endowment for the relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic diseases.

TO all persons afflicted with Sexual Diseases, such as SPERMATORRHŒA, SEMINEL WEAKNESS, IMPOTENCE, GONORRHŒA, GLEET, SYPHILLIS, the Vice of ONANISM, or SELF ABUSE,

The HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practised upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon as a CHARITABLE ACT worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms and to give MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, c..)nda in cases of extreme poverty, to FURNISH MEDICINES FREE OF CHARGE. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort, have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important but much despised cause.

Just published by the Association, a Report on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, the Vice of Onanism, Masturbation or Self-Abuse, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, which will be sent by mail, (in a sealed letter envelope,) FREE OF CHARGE, on receipt of TWO STAMPS for postage.

Address, for Report or treatment, Dr. GEORGE R. CALHOUN, Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors.
EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *President.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*
Dec. 4, 1857.-zz.

DR. WALTON'S
AMERICAN PILLS.
JOY TO THE AFFLICTED,
YOUNG AMERICA VICTORIOUS!

ONE small box of Pil's cures ninety-nine cases out of a hundred. No Balsam, no Mercury, no odor on the breath, no fear of detection. Two small pills a dose; tasteless and harmless as water. Full directions are given, so that the patient can cure himself as certain as with the advice of the most experienced surgeon, and much better than with the advice of one of little experience in this class of disease.

SENT BY MAIL TO ANY PART OF THE COUNTRY by enclosing one dollar to Dr. D. C. Walton, No. 154 North Seventh St. below Race, Philadelphia. *A liberal discount to the trade.* None genuine without the *written* signature of D. G. Walton, Proprietor.

Dr. W.'s treatment for Self-abuse, Weakness, &c., is entirely different from the usual course.—Dr. W. has cured hundreds who have tried others without benefit. The treatment is as certain to cure as the sun is to rise. Enclose a stamp, and address Dr. W. as above; giving a full history of your case, and you will bless the day you made the effort to secure what is certain—A RADICAL CURE.
Jan. 29, 1858.-zz.

"Thick Darkness covers the Earth,
And Gross Darkness the People."

COUNTRY MERCHANTS,
And all Others, will take Notice!

THAT they can supply themselves, in any quantities with

Jones' Far Famed Patent
NON EXPLOSIVE KEROSENE or COAL OIL LAMPS,

At the Wholesale and Retail, HEAD QUARTERS,
38. South SECOND Street, 38.
PHILADELPHIA.

The *only place* where exclusive Agencies can be obtained for the States of Pennsylvania, N. Jersey and Delaware

These Lamps give a light equal in intensity of flame and similar in appearance to Gas, and are claimed to be superior to all other portable lights, now in use. No fear of Explosion.—No offensive odor.—No smoke.—Very easily trimmed.—As easily regulated as a Gas Light.—Can be adapted to all purposes.—And better than all for a poor man.—50 per cent cheaper than any other portable light, now in common use.

SOLE AGENCY ALSO, FOR
KNAPPS Patent Rosen and Coal Oil LAMP.

☞Lamps, Oils, Wicks, Shades, and every article in the line. S. E. SOUTHLAND,
Agent.
No. 38 South SECOND Street, PHILAD'A.
Sept. 10, 1858.

BLOODY RUN FOUNDRY
AND
MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers are now prepared, at their Foundry in Bloody Run, to fill all orders for castings of any description for Grist and Saw Mills, Threshing Machines, Apple Mills, Ploughs, and all things else in their line that may be needed in this or the adjoining counties.

We manufacture Threshing Machines of 2 4 or 6 Horse power, *warranted* equal if not superior to any made in the State. We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Woodcock, Plug, and Hillside Ploughs, *warranted* to give satisfaction or *no sale.* Points, shares and landsides, to fit all Woodcock or Seyler Ploughs in the County.

Farmer's Bells, Ploughs and Castings of our make may be had at Foundry prices at the store of Wm Hartley, Bedford, Pa., Louderbaugh & Pee, East Providence Tp., John Nycum & Son, Rays Hill. Times being hard, we offer great inducements to Farmers and Mechanics to buy of us.

All kinds of repairing done in a neat and substantial manner, and all work warranted. Call and examine our work and castings and judge for yourselves.

JOSIAH BAUGHMAN & BRO.
March 26, 1858.-tf.

UNION HOTEL,
Bedford, Pa.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public that he has opened a Hotel, under the above name, in the old and well known Globe building, on West Pitt Street, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, where he will be happy to see all his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render all his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

☞Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month and year.

JONATHAN HORTON.
Bedford, April 30, 1858.

WM. C. LOGAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
McCONNELLSBURG, PA.

WILL practice in the Courts of Fulton, Bedford and Franklin Counties. ☞Office on Main Street, opposite Speer's Hotel.
September 3, 1858.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral and Jayne's Expectorant at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.
August 6, 1858.

THE INQUIRER
Is published every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the white frame building, nearly opposite the Mengel House, by
DAVID OVER.

TERMS:

If paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, $2.00; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, (10 lines,) inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

STOVES, TIN AND COPPER WARE!

MY friends and the public in general, are hereby informed that I now have and shall continue to keep on hand, a large stock of almost every size and pattern of cooking stoves, and parlor stoves and coal stoves. Also, copper and brass kettles, tin and sheet iron ware, common and Russia stove pipe, fire boards, and tin ware of all kind made out of the very best 1 and 2 ✕ tin plate.

Spouting made to order of the best double tin plate, and put up by Mr. JOHN LINDERMAN, who as a workman has no superior in the County. I would also call the attention of the public to to a new article of self-sealing fruit cans, the best that has yet been offered.

Stove blackening constantly on hand.

All persons in want of any of the above articles will plase call at the Old Stand, of the subscriber, in Bedford, where they can buy on reasonable terms. Old copper, brass, pewter and country produce taken in exchange for work. GEO. BLYMIRE.
September 3, 1858.-3m.

New Jewelry.

THE subscriber has opened out a new and splendid assortment of all kinds of the most fashionable Jewelry—consisting in part of Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, &c. &c. Call and see his stock.
de14 DANIEL BORDER.

DR. B. F. HARRY

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hoffus.
Nov. 6, 1857.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

DR. HARRY, at the Cheap Drug and Book Store, has just received, a large assortment of the best flavoring extracts, together with Baking Soda, Cream of Tartar, Saleratus, &c., of the very best quality, all of which he will sell the lowest prices.

Plastering Laths!!

THE UNDERSIGNED having erected a Mill for sawing PLASTERING LATHS on his premises in Union Tp., Bedford county, is now ready to furnish any quantity on the shortest notice. Price $1.50 per thousand, 3 ft. long. Other lengths in proportion.

Letters addressed to me at St. Clairsville, will be promptly attended to.

WM. GRIFFITH.
Union Tp., Feb. 16, 1854.-zz.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Pratice of the Law, and will promptly attend to al business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of Mengel House and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

MANN & SPANG
June 1,-1854. tf.

Dr. F. C Reamer,
Physician and Surgeon.

Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged, at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.
Feb. 19, 1857.

Hummel's
Premium Essence of Coffee.

COFFEE made by it will have a more delicate and finer flavor, and will be much more wholesome. It will also be clear without requiring anything to clarify it. For sale by
OSTER, MANSPEAKER & CARN.
New Store, No. 1, Cheapside.
June 18, 1858.

R. D. BARCLAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care.

☞Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.
March 26, 1858.

DENTIST.
C. N. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filed, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.
☞Terms INVARIABLY CASH.
Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

WALL and BLIND PAPER.—Dr. B. F. Harry is our agent for this necessary article. By calling at his store, our patrons will see samples of our papers. We have made our spring selections with much care, and think we cannot fail to please.
SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg.

SELLING OFF AT COST.

IN order to make room for Fall and Winter Goods J. & J. M. Shoemaker will sell goods at very reduced prices, at the Colonnade Store.
Aug. 27.

WHITE TEETH and a perfumed breath can be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." To be had at
DR. HARRYS.
March 6, 1857.

ALLEGHENY MALE AND FEMALE
SEMINARY,
Rainsburg, Pa.

THE Summer Term will open August 5th, Fall Term, October 21st, 1858, and Winter Term, January 18th, and Spring Term, April 5th, 1859. Circulars, with full particulars, may be had of
W. W. BRIM, A. B., *Principal.*

N. B. Students coming to this institution will be conveyed from Bedford free of charge, on the 4th of August, by addressing a letter to Mr. Saml. Williams, of Rainsburg.
June 4, 1858.-zz.

AN excellent article of Hair and tooth Brushes at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.
August 6, 1858.

Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded, at all hours of the day or nigh at Dr Harry's, Drug Store.
August 6, 1858.

DRUGS, BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
DR. F. C. REAMER,
BEDFORD, PA.

HAVING purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, has constantly on hand, at the old stand, a large and well selected stock of choice Drugs and Medicines, wholesale and retail, all of which will be sold on fair terms. The assortment consists in part of

Drugs and Chemicals, Dye Woods and Acids, Paints and Oils, Window Glass and Glass Ware, Tobacco and Segars. Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c., &c.

PATENT MEDICINES.—Having the regular agency for the sale of many of these medicines, the public are assured that they are of the best; such as have stood the test of time and experience, and can be safely recommended as genuine. viz: Townsend's and Sand's Sarsaparilla, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines, Fahnstock's, Hobensack's and other vermifuge; Hoofland's German Bitters, &c., &c.

Constantly on hand a large stock of historic, geographical, scientific, religious, poetical, school and miscellaneous BOOKS.

Also a great variety of FANCY STATIONERY, Cap, Post and Wrapping Paper, of every quality, Paper Hangings in great variety. Window Blinds, in patterns or by the piece. Wall Paper, Steel and Fancy Goods.

BLANK BOOKS of every size and quality.—Pocket Books and Port Monnaies, Diaries, Blank Deeds and Mortgages, gold Pens and Pencils, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery in great variety, Soaps, &c., &c.

Lamps, and Camphine Oil and Burning Fluid, kept constantly on hand.

CHOICE LIQUORS for medical use; Wolffs' Scheidam Schnapps, Gin, Port, Sherry and Madeira Wines.
Feb. 19, 1857.

THE MENGEL HOUSE,
Valentine Steckman,
PROPRIETOR.

Boarders taken by the day week month and year.
April 25, 1856—tf

Gettys' Photographic Gallery,
'EXCHANGE BUILDING,' BEDFORD, PA.

WHERE Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes, &c &c., are executed in the latest style and improvements of the Art. A full assortment of plain and fancy cases, gold and plated Lockets at very low prices.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine his specimens.
T. R. GETTYS, Jr.
May 22, 1857.

HOFIUS & FILLER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.

WILL PROMPTLY ATTEND TO ALL legal business entrusted to their care.—During the sessions of the court, the senior partner may be found at the office of the firm, two doors south of Hon. S. L. Russell's office.
D. H. HOFIUS.
JNO. H. FILLER.
Bedford, Nov. 28, 1856.

Shoemending! Shoemending!!

HAVING commenced the business of Shoemending, one door east of Mr. Brice's Hotel; Bedford, Pa., I am prepared to do all manner of work in this line of business, at the shortest notice, and on the most substantial manner, on more reasonable rates than usual, *one thing indispensable.* Give him a call, try my work and judge for yourselves.
J. B. BAKER.
May 7, 1858

NOTICE.

GEORGE B. AMICK, surviving partner of the late firm of GEO. B. AMICK & BROTHER, notifies all persons interested, that the books of said firm remain in his hands for settlement, and that circumstances demand an immediate closing up of the business of said firm. Persons indebted or having settlements to make, are therefore requested to call on the subscriber without delay.

St. Clairsville, June 11, 1858.-tf.

The subscriber will continue the *mercantile business* at the *old stand*, where he will be happy to meet and supply the wants of his friends and customers at all times. He will receive in a couple of weeks a new supply of seasonable goods, which he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms.
GEO. B. AMICK.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
CHAMBERSBURG, PA.,

BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS, and Dealers in Music and Musical Instruments. Our stock consists of Books, Stationery, Music, Musical Instruments, Wall papers, Blinds, French, German and American Lithographs and steel engravings, gilt mouldings for frames, etc., etc., wholesale and retail. Dr. B. F. Harry is our agent for Bedford, and all orders given him will be promptly attended to.
March 7, 1857.

MUSIC & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Pianos, Melodeons, Flutes, Guitars, Brass Horns, Clarionets, Drums, etc., of various manufacture, always on hand. *Bands supplied at city wholesale rates.* We keep always on hand a full assortment of all the new and fashionable music, which we mail *at our expense* to any part of the country.
N. B. Music nged to order.
SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg.
March 7, 1857.

TO MILL OWNERS!

S. D BRODE has made Schellsburg his permanent residence, and is prepared to do all kinds of work in the Mill Wright line, on the most approved and durable plans, and reasonable terms.

He has on hand the most improved Smut and Screaning Machines, Mill Bushes, Anchor Bolting Cloths, both new and old, at city prices, Mill Burrs of the best quality, and all kinds of Mill machinery, can be procured from him and shipped to any point.

Also—Agent for McCormick's Reaper and Mower for Bedford and Blair Counties.
S. D. BROAD.
Schellsburg, Bedford Co., Sept. 24, 1858. }

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the subscriber, living in St. Clair Township, on the estate of Henry Reininger, late of said Township dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
ANNA REININGER.
Oct. 1, 1858. *Administratrix.*

BEDFORD ACADEMY.

THE Fall term of the Bedford Academy will commence on Monday, Sept. 6th.

It is the object of this Institution to cultivate both *mind* and *heart.* Without the harmonious development of the intellectual and moral powers, youth cannot be fitted for the active duties of life. Whilst no pains are spared to cultivate the mind, every care is taken to impress the heart, by *precept* and *example*, with the importance of correct moral principles.

GEORGE W. AUGHINBAUGH,
Aug. 20, 1858. Principal.

PURE WHITE LEAD, Flaxseed oil and Spirits Turpentine at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.
August 6, 1858.